

McFarlane Treated For an Overdose Of Tranquilizers



Robert C. McFarlane

Afghans Down Plane, Kill At Least 30

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A Soviet-built plane crashed Monday after it was hit by a rocket near a military airbase in eastern Afghanistan, Afghan and Soviet news services and rebel sources said. At least 30 people were reported killed.

Moslem guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Afghan government said their forces hit the plane with a missile as it was approaching an airstrip in the city of Khost, site of the main government military base in eastern Pakistan Province near the border with Pakistan.

The guerrillas said 43 military men were killed. Radio Kabul said 36 persons, mainly women and children, died. Tass, the Soviet news agency, put the number at 30.

Radio Kabul and Tass identified the plane as an Antonov An-26, a two-engine turboprop passenger plane used both for military transport and as a civilian airliner.

Tass did not specify whether the plane was Soviet or Afghan and did not say who was responsible for the attack. It said the aircraft was hit by a rocket after takeoff.

The news agency also did not say whether the plane was being used for military or civilian purposes or whether it was flown by Afghan or Soviet pilots. Two transport squadrons of the Afghan Air Force use Antonov An-26 planes.

The government report that the plane carried civilians seemed unlikely. Khost is often under attack.

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, a former national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan and a key figure in the Iran-contra affair, was admitted to Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland on Monday after taking an overdose of Valium, his lawyer said.

Mr. McFarlane, 49, was listed in good condition, a hospital spokesman said.

The attorney for Mr. McFarlane, Peter Morgan, said he did not know whether the overdose of the widely used prescription tranquilizer was accidental.

Mr. Morgan said that Mr. McFarlane was at home with his wife, Jonda, when "I think his wife became concerned by his condition and called the hospital."

Mr. McFarlane led a delegation that flew to Tehran last May with a plenipotentiary of U.S. weapons to meet with Iranian officials. He has testified before congressional committees and is due to face more questioning.

He has come under scrutiny because of discrepancies between his testimony and that of the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, over Mr. Reagan's early actions in authorizing the arms sale.

Last week, Senator David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma and chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, said that parts of Mr. McFarlane's testimony "strike me as strange."

Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, a member of two House committees investigating the arms sales, indicated last week that contradictions exist between National Security Council documents provided to Congress and Mr. McFarlane's testimony.

"There may be explanations," he said. "Right now, they're not obvious."

Mr. McFarlane resigned as national security adviser in December 1985 after two years in the post.

(AP, UPI)



Fifteen persons were killed and 80 injured Monday by a car bomb in a Moslem sector of Beirut.

In Post-Reykjavik Confusion, Steps Toward a Thaw

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Four months after their leaders held out the radical vision of agreements that could free the world from the threat of destruction by nuclear weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union have taken their first joint steps toward defining how these agreements might be reached.

Those steps, by the U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiators in Geneva, are acknowledged by officials to be small ones that involve procedure more than substance. They involve establishing formal working groups and drafting language for possible agreements.

But they represent the first measurable progress on arms control since President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, left Reykjavik, Iceland, after a meeting that ended in confusion and bitterness.

In the diplomatic contact and bargaining that followed the October summit meeting,

the imprecisions and confusion of Reykjavik have come to form an encompassing riddle of the nuclear age. A cottage industry has developed to discover, interpret and repack what was and was not said and agreed to in Iceland.

The negotiators in Geneva, who once had the fairly clear-cut duty of putting forward positions defined in their capitals, now argue over what their leaders said, and meant to say, at the summit meeting.

Much of this arguing appears to be tactical, as the Soviet Union seeks an agreement that would offer major concessions on its offensive missile forces in return for binding restraints on the Strategic Defense Initiative. American negotiators are working to reduce or eliminate those Soviet missile forces without weakening S.D.I., the space-based missile defense system envisioned by Mr. Reagan.

This deadlock mirrors the one that devel-

oped in Reykjavik. But positions have evolved in the meantime, making it clearer that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev each believed he was within reach of a deal that would give his country significant advantages while reducing the risk of nuclear war.

Accounts suggest, in fact, that there was less confusion over this between the two men as their meeting broke up than was reflected in the self-serving versions of the talks from spokesmen for both sides.

The negotiating positions under discussion in Geneva reflect some movement backward from the bold ideas advanced in Iceland. The Soviets have retreated further than the Americans, particularly on the troublesome question of accepting detailed constraints on their "heavy" missile forces. But some U.S. positions also have hardened.

Initial efforts to get the Geneva negotiations back on track after Reykjavik were hampered by a stormy session in Vienna in early November between the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

A denial by the Soviet negotiator at the time, Viktor P. Karpov, that his country had accepted specific limits for the number of warheads it could put on its largest intercontinental ballistic missiles, led the U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, to call Mr. Karpov a liar.

With the Soviets, in turn, saying that it was the Americans who were going back on their word, the Vienna meeting put arms negotiations into a deep freeze that is only now thawing.

The first public suggestion that progress is being made in Geneva came when Yuli M. Vorontsov, the Soviet deputy foreign minister and new head of the country's delegation in Geneva, said Tuesday that the two sides were working in "a substantive negotiation of provisions of a framework agreement."

The current round of talks, which is expected to continue for three to four weeks, has "produced some results" and could be decisive, Mr. Vorontsov indicated.

Kenneth L. Adelman, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

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Group Defers Execution of 4 Hostages

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine said late Monday that it was "deferring the execution of four hostages whom it had planned to kill at midnight Beirut time if Israel did not release 400 Arab prisoners."

The guerrilla group announced its decision in a communiqué given to a Western news agency five minutes before the deadline of 2200 GMT. The document said the decision was made at the request of the hostages, their families and what it called "patriotic organizations" in Lebanon.

It also cited a similar request made by the Indian government. The hostages are three Americans — Alann Steen, Jesse Turner

and Robert Polhill — and Mithilashwar Singh, an Indian citizen who has resident alien status in the United States.

The group's announcement was accompanied by a photograph of Mr. Polhill.

Earlier Monday, Mr. Steen had said in a "last message" that he and the other hostages would be killed at midnight unless the United States pressured Israel into releasing the 400 prisoners.

Israeli leaders said they would not act without a request from the United States. In Washington, the White House said the United States had not discussed the demand with Israel.

"This is the last message to our wives and the American people," Mr. Steen said in his letter, adding: "We urge you all to push our government to order Israel to guarantee the release of 400 Palestinian mujahidin before midnight."

The three-page letter repeated the deadline that Mr. Steen had conveyed in a videotape released by the kidnappers Sunday.

"We will be executed at midnight," said the letter, which included notes from the two other kidnapped American professors to their wives. "Until then if you do love us and your hearts beat for us, put pressure on Israel to show good will."

"Let Israel promise the organization plainly and officially that 400 Palestinian mujahidin will be free," he continued. "Otherwise, we won't be alive after midnight."

In Israel, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said, "Nobody has approached Israel on this issue, and Israel won't take any initiative on its own."

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said, "If and when the United States turns to us, we will consider together what to do."

Mr. Rabin said Israel could not be used as "a bank for terrorists whom it will be asked to release every time French, American or German citizens are kidnapped."

Yossi Alzhimer, a spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said that "the prime minister believes that no concessions should be made to the terrorists."

Israeli officials have a proposal by Nabih Berri, Lebanon's justice minister and head of the Shiite Moslem Amal militia, and to trade an Israeli airman for Arab prisoners. But they said Israel would not respond to an ultimatum or conduct negotiations in public.

Under the Berri proposal, all 26

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Hunt for Marcos Riches Yields a Conglomerate

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — In a little less than a year, a presidential commission seeking to recover the "hidden wealth" of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos has become in effect the nation's largest and most diversified conglomerate.

Working out of a small, cluttered office and employing — and sometimes losing track of — a host of volunteers, the commission has taken over 268 companies in fields that include banking, beach resorts, steel making and newspaper publishing.

The commission, according to its records, now owns 81 motor vehicles, 31 aircraft, 13 ships and 143 tracts of real estate.

No one knows what all these holdings are worth. Financial statements are available for only 26 of the sequestered companies. But commission members have estimated the wealth recovered and frozen in the Philippines at \$1.5 billion.

Overseas, in the United States and Switzerland, the former president's holdings are far larger but more elusive.

New York courts have placed four buildings believed to be owned by the Marcos family under receivership. Their net value is placed at \$110 million.

In Switzerland, the commission has made progress toward gaining access to Mr. Marcos's bank accounts, estimated at \$5 billion.

The Swiss authorities have broken precedent in freezing the Marcos assets, and lawyers are seeking full disclosure of the holdings. Such disclosure would form the basis for a criminal complaint of graft and corruption to be filed in the Philippines against the former president.

Jovito Salonga, chairman of the

five-member Presidential Commission on Good Government, has predicted that full disclosure and delivery of the first of these deposits to the Philippines could come this year.

The government has already filed a \$750,000 damage suit against Mr. Marcos in connection with the New York properties.

At home, the commission's work has raised fundamental questions about the redistribution of wealth and power in the post-Marcos period.

Its method of placing companies under sequestration without prior notice or hearings has drawn protests, and opponents have campaigned vigorously against the commission in the press.

In its hurry to seize assets before they could be funneled out of the country or disguised, the commission has tended to sequester first and ask questions later.

Its quiet negotiations with some Marcos associates who have the largest holdings have been slowed by the apparent fragility of the government of President Corason C. Aquino, which has been the subject of attempted coups.

The overwhelming approval of a new constitution in a nationwide vote last week may give Mr. Salonga a stronger hand in trying to

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Criticism of Gandhi at Rare Pitch

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A flurry of personnel shifts, statements and actions by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, including some related to India's latest confrontation with Pakistan, have prompted unusually strong criticism of his performance.

Questions are being raised in normally friendly quarters about Mr. Gandhi's credibility and competence.

The magazine India Today, usually supportive of Mr. Gandhi, has assailed what it termed his "irritability, pugnacity, smart-aleck responses in serious situations and seeming callowness in assessing complex problems."

The criticism has focused especially on the dismissal of the foreign secretary, A.P. Venkateswaran, who learned of the action from Mr. Gandhi's casual comment at a news conference last month. The action stunned, baffled and angered supporters of Mr. Venkateswaran, India's highest-ranking career diplomat.

Civil servants uniformly attacked the move, raising doubts about the bureaucracy's willingness to cooperate with Mr. Gandhi's policies. The Indian Foreign Service Association charged that

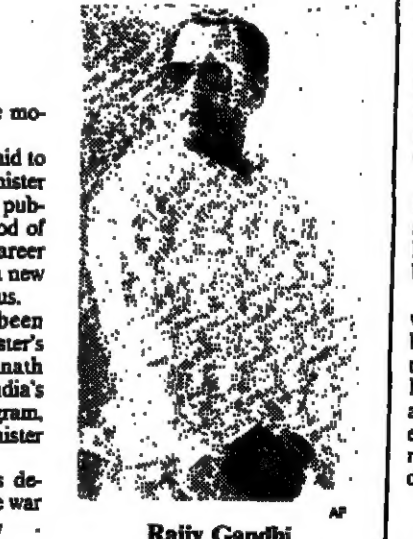
the action "undermined the morale of the entire service."

Mr. Venkateswaran was said to have irritated the prime minister by being overly talkative in public. But Mr. Gandhi's method of ending a distinguished career with an icy remark about "a new secretary" was seen as callous.

Questions have also been raised about the prime minister's abrupt transfer of Viswanath Pratap Singh, architect of India's economic liberalization program, from the job of finance minister to that of defense minister.

The transfer Jan. 24 was defended as necessary amid the war

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Rajiv Gandhi

Candidate Kemp's Goal: A Few Well-Chosen Words

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Jack F. Kemp likes to talk, but as he approaches the April 6 kickoff date for his presidential campaign, his political handlers are placing him on a rhetorical diet.

"He's got to decide the three or four things he wants to talk about, not the 15 or 20," said Edward J. Rollins, chairman of the Kemp exploratory committee. "He's got a good message, but he crowds it out with too many messages. He can be a good speaker, but he isn't every time. It's a question of discipline."

Charles Black, the chief consultant to the Kemp campaign, said that Mr. Kemp "has been a missionary" for conservative causes

in the past, "and when he gets before a group, he's had a tendency to want to sell it all. Now, he's candidate for himself, and I hate to use the word package, but he has got to make it crisp, more succinct."

"He needs to be able to talk in 30-second sound bites," Mr. Black said.

The slimming down of the New York Republican's campaign speech is no small undertaking. Mr. Kemp in the past two years gave 512 speeches. After 16 years in the House of Representatives, he is a seasoned performer, with a naturally ebullient style and a clear following. Why tinker?

"It's never easy to make alterations," said Mr. Rollins, who plans to put Mr. Kemp through coaching sessions using videotape

and other devices. "It's not like taking a green kid and shaping him from the start. But if you are doing something wrong and getting hammered, you're willing to listen to suggestions. Jack is willing."

Opinion polls show Mr. Kemp running far behind two other expected Republican candidates, Vice President George Bush and Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate minority leader.

Mr. Rollins said Mr. Kemp has been doing two things wrong. One is sheer wordiness. The other is his enthusiasm for discourse on such subjects as stable exchange rates, M1, G-5, and the gold standard — financial arcana that bore most general audiences.

"Even the best in the business have trouble

speaking too long," said Mr. Black, who, like Mr. Rollins, worked on President Ronald Reagan's campaigns. "We never did completely reform the Great Communicator. There were times when, as a 'cut' sign, we had to resort to striking up the band."

The complaint by Mr. Kemp's managers that he lurches off into too many directions is in a way an acknowledgment of his maturation as a political figure.

In the late 1970s, when he first became a national political figure, Mr. Kemp was criticized as a "Johnny-one-note." All he ever wanted to preach, it was said, was the sup-

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A New Shoe Count in Manila: Mrs. Marcos Had 1,060 Pairs

New York Times Service

MANILA — One of the mysteries of Manila's "hidden wealth" investigation is the origin of the report that Imelda R. Marcos owned 3,000 pairs of shoes.

A new inventory of Malacanang Palace has determined that Mrs. Marcos left behind exactly 1,060 pairs of shoes and slippers, including one battery-equipped pair that glows in the dark. Mrs. Marcos has called the 3,000 figure an exaggeration.

When she fled the palace with her husband nearly a year ago, according to the new inventory, Mrs. Marcos also abandoned 508 floor-

coverings, 464 scarves, 664 handkerchiefs, 71 pairs of sunglasses and 65 parasols.

"Nobody knows where the 3,000 figure came from," said Victoria Garbitoro, executive director of a foundation that administers the palace as a museum. But she said nobody really knows Mrs. Marcos kept separate wardrobes in several residences.

The 3,000 figure has become a symbol of the Marcoses' extravagance, more personal than the estimates of \$5 billion that officials have placed on their total wealth.



Japanese Phone Stock Rises 200,000 Yen

Brokers at the Tokyo Stock Exchange swarmed to buy shares of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone on Monday, the first day of trading in the stock. At one point, buy orders exceeded those to sell by 40 to 1. The stock price rose 200,000 yen (\$1,307) a share to close at 1.4 million yen. Page 11.

Israelis Act to Quiet the 'Evil Tongue'

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Last month, eight centuries after Maimonides' advice on gentle social discourse, rival politicians had a scuffle in the Knesset that left one wearing a sling.

Then, Thursday night, politicians from the Liberal Party, a faction within the Likud bloc, gathered in a national unity convention that ended like a marketplace fracas, with the less silver-tongued orators shouting, "Sit down, fiasco!" and "Shut up!"

The party's unity agenda was shredded in a cross fire of competing court injunctions, and so the hundreds of delegates spent much of the night shouting down each other's perorations.

If these be the elders, then the little child of Isaiah's prophecy had better lead them back to the calming advice of Maimonides, a Jewish philosopher, who suggested curbing the "evil tongue." Such is the prescription, at least, of an experimental and very optimistic course the government has introduced in

40 of the 600 elementary schools across the nation.

"There is a certain harshness, a coarseness, in the way Israelis conduct dialogue," said Daniel Tropper, the educator charged with trying to quiet the "evil tongue."

"Israel is more like an extended family than other nations, and in a family, social graces can fail."

— Daniel Tropper, Israeli educator

between the nation's variety of competitors — right and left, religious and secular, Middle Eastern Jews and those of European origin.

"Israel, for various reasons, is more like an extended family than other nations, and in a family, social graces can fail," Mr. Tropper said at his offices in Gush Etzion, an education institute dedicated to bridging the gaps in Israel's rich, fractious social fabric.

He is the first to maintain that there is "something beautiful" about this raucous quality that "helps make this an exciting place."

But he also stressed the caution issued by a panel of scholars, who urged the government to take action because the nation's social harmony can be harmed by the aggressiveness that Mr. Tropper says increasingly marks its culture.

Miriam Haral, a Gush Etzion educator, countered, "Sometimes Philadelphia is no better."

Mr. Tropper smiled at the contradiction from his colleague. But he did not shout back. In this, he exemplified one lesson of the

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Iraqis Retook Some Land Near Basra, Analysts Say

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Iraqi Army counterattacks last week routed Iranian forces from some positions just east of Basra but failed to dislodge the bulk of Iran's assault force occupying Iraqi territory, according to Western military analysts.

The analysts said that the Iraqi counterattacks, which began a week ago, routed Iranian attackers from the western banks of Fish Lake, a canal-like reservoir built as a defensive barrier six miles (10 kilometers) east of Basra.

The Iraqis also reportedly repelled the Iranian forces that slipped up the western banks of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway during the first two weeks of the offensive.

But as of Sunday, one month after the offensive began, Iran has not been able to consolidate its battlefield gains. With another major Iranian push expected this month, military intelligence analysts in the region suggest that the struggle may be setting into a war of attrition that poses grave dangers for Iraq.

The analysts say they expect the Iraqis to move this month near Basra, aiming either to topple the city's still formidable main defense line or, more likely, to thrust south of the city to cut off Iraq's 7th Army Corps, which stands between Iraq's forces on the Faw Peninsula and the Kuwaiti border.

A third, but less likely, possibility, according to these sources, is a major assault toward Baghdad by the 80,000-man regular army force massed in the Samarra basin north-



east of the capital. This invasion force is backed by the largest portion of Iran's heavy artillery and armored tank battalions, according to officials with access to U.S. satellite reconnaissance data.

One military official estimated that Iran has 1,000 tanks in this central sector, which is about 85 miles from Baghdad. But few experts predict an all-out assault on the city until the summer, when larger and better-equipped Iraqi tank forces and Iraqi air superiority stand as a formidable deterrent.

The outstanding question among Western observers is how long Iraq's political leadership can survive if this winter's military clash drags out, leaving Baghdad with two equally threatening choices: losing thousands more soldiers or conceding more territory to Iran.

Western observers have noted that Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, has put distance between himself and the Iraqi military's performance at Basra, making only a brief visit to the 3rd Army Corps headquarters on Jan. 11. This is in sharp contrast to Mr. Hussein's almost constant presence in the battle area a year ago when Iranian troops routed an Iraqi Popular Army garrison holding the southern part of Faw.

Most of 400 Believed to Be in South Of Lebanon

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Most of the 400 Arab prisoners that the kidnappers in Beirut want exchanged for four professors are thought to be held by the South Lebanon Army in Israel's border "security zone."

Sources said that more than 200 prisoners and perhaps as many as 400 were held in Khiam by the South Lebanon Army, a largely Christian Lebanese militia group armed, supplied and paid by Israel.

Almost all these prisoners are believed to be Lebanese Shiite Muslims who have been detained by the militia and Israeli troops during periodic sweeps through nearby villages since mid-1985, when the bulk of the Israeli Army withdrew from Lebanon.

The exact number of prisoners and their identities have not been made public because the militia refuses to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit the Khiam prison.

By keeping the prisoners across the border, Israel can disclaim any direct responsibility for them, diplomats and analysts say.

Perhaps as many as 60 Lebanese Shiites, mostly members of the radical, pro-Iranian Hezbollah faction, are rumored to be held in Israel itself as a result of a huge Israeli sweep of southern Lebanon a year ago.

General Rafael Eitan, who retired as Israeli chief of staff in 1983 after having led the invasion of Lebanon in 1982, has done nothing to discourage those rumors. Last week he said on television that he would be taking hostages to dissuade Israel's enemies from doing so.



Villagers at Aranthhalawa, Sri Lanka, lower the coffins of some of the 28 persons killed during a Tamil rebel attack.

'I Can't Live Here Anymore'

The Associated Press

ARANTHALAWA, Sri Lanka — "I cannot live here anymore," said Alakoon Kurunaratna. "I am leaving right now and I don't know where I will go or what will happen."

Mr. Kurunaratna's wife and five children were buried here Sunday in a mass funeral for 28 Sinhalese villagers who were killed Saturday by Tamil rebels wielding axes, swords and knives.

It was the second such attack in four days by Tamil separatists in the Amparai district, 120 miles (200 kilometers) east of Colombo.

Mr. Kurunaratna, a truck driver's helper, has lived in Aranthhalawa 12 years and had planned to build a new house. But when he returned home Sunday, he found his wife and children laid out on desks at the village school, the latest victims of the Tamil insurgency.

Philippine Communists Kill 5 After Truce Ends

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Communist rebels killed five civilians Monday in the first violence since a 60-day cease-fire ended Sunday, and troops were ordered to strike at guerrillas who had launched attacks before the truce ended.

A military spokesman said the five civilians were killed in a dawn attack by rebels of the New People's Army in the province of Davao del Sur.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, said troops were in "hot pursuit" of rebels involved in attacks in the closing days of the cease-fire. These, he said, were an attack that killed five soldiers in the northern province of Kalag-Apayao and attacks on two farms in the south.

General Ramos said that the armed forces would hunt down any "extremists" whether of left or right, who violated the law.

Meanwhile, government negotiators began talks with Muslim guerrillas, whose struggle for independence has left more than 60,000 people dead since 1972.

Government spokesmen were optimistic about the talks, held under tight security in suburban Manila. But only two of the five Muslim factions of the Moro National Liberation Front attended the initial meeting.

The chief government negotiator is Agapito Aquino, who is the brother-in-law of President Corason C. Aquino.

Proposals for a separate, autonomous state in the main southern island of Mindanao are expected to be presented at a Feb. 19 meeting on the island. Five million Muslims live on Mindanao.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israelis Fire on Arabs, Injuring 9

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Nine Palestinians were wounded Monday by Israeli troops in two West Bank confrontations described as the worst violence this year in the tense occupation zone.

Israeli security officials said crowds of stone-throwing protesters ignored warnings to disperse and were fired on in incidents at Balata, the West Bank's largest Palestinian refugee camp, and at An-Najah University in Nablus. Three persons were hurt at Balata and six at the university, officials said. The wounded included a 13-year-old boy who was shot in the chest.

The incidents grew out of student demonstrations in support of embattled Palestinians in refugee camps in Lebanon, according to Israeli and Palestinian sources. In similar incidents in December, four Palestinians were killed and more than 20 were wounded by Israeli troops.

Severe Quake Hits Papua New Guinea

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea (AP) — A powerful earthquake struck Papua New Guinea early Monday, leveling villages, destroying bridges and leaving at least 1,000 people homeless, officials said.

Searchers flying over the South Pacific island nation saw extensive damage, but there was no detailed information on casualties. The earthquake, which measured 7.4 on the open-ended Richter scale, shook the northern island of New Guinea, Papua New Guinea's main island, and several smaller islands about 4:30 A.M. The full extent of the damage will not be known until search parties enter the area Tuesday, the officials said.

The island of Umboi was described as devastated, with most of the buildings in the island's administrative center of Siassi destroyed or badly damaged, according to a provincial government official in Lae. According to the Geophysical Observatory in Port Moresby, the earthquake was centered a few miles off Umboi.

U.S. Is Firm on NATO, French Told

PARIS (AP) — Senator Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana and a member of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, said Monday he had reassured French officials about suggestions the United States should reduce its commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Quayle said he told the officials that "President Reagan is in office until January 1989 and he has the support to veto any change in the numerical or fiscal support to the alliance."

The senator said he offered the assurances to Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, Defense Minister Andre Giraud and other senior French officials. But he noted there were "tangible uncertainties" in the United States in favor of reducing commitments to Europe because the U.S. share of the NATO burden was seen to be unfair.



Dan Quayle

Storm Hits U.S. Northeast, Lakes

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A storm spread from the Great Lakes to the Northeast on Monday, creating a blizzard in Maryland, closing schools and highways and disrupting power supplies.

Snow reached from the Great Lakes to the Appalachians and northern New England. Rain mixed with snow fell in southern New England and as far south as Tennessee.

Blizzard warnings were posted in northern West Virginia, western Maryland, southern New England and eastern Long Island. On the Great Lakes, Cleveland was especially hard hit. In Chicago, waves from Lake Michigan closed much of the lakefront Lake Shore Drive on Sunday.

U.K. Phone Union Backs Pay Offer

LONDON (Reuters) — Leaders of the telephone repair workers' union that has been striking at British Telecom for two weeks have approved a new pay offer and recommended a return to work starting Thursday. The company holds a virtual monopoly on British telecommunications.

Since the strike began Jan. 26, after the collapse of talks on pay and productivity, the company has been using middle-level managers to try to maintain service to its 21 million customers.

The executive council of the National Communications Union said Sunday night that it had approved a package providing for a 12.75 percent pay increase over two years.

For the Record

The former Chadian rebel leader, Goukouni Oueddei, has arrived unannounced in Algiers from Tripoli, Libya, where he was reportedly wounded and held under house arrest, sources at the Chadian Embassy there reported Monday.

The five high priests of Sikhism declared on Monday in Amritsar that the Punjab state's moderate Sikh chief minister, Surjit Singh Barnala, was guilty of religious misconduct. This was seen as a further move to try to force his resignation and topple his government.

White House Terms Iran Debate 'Semantic'

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan approved arms sales to Iran in an effort to reach factions there willing to deal with the United States, and whether they were called "radical" or "moderate" is only a "semantic difference," the chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Monday.

Mr. Fitzwater was responding to publication of a memorandum detailing a meeting last summer in Jerusalem in which an Israeli official told Vice President George Bush that the United States was dealing with the most "radical" elements in Tehran, rather than the "moderates" who Mr. Reagan has said he was trying to reach.

The memorandum was written by Mr. Bush's chief of staff, Craig L. Fuller.

"We were hoping for moderates in the sense of elements who were willing to work with us," Mr. Fitzwater said. "But you can define moderates and radicals in hundreds of different ways, particularly in Iran."

"Now we all know, from the characters that have come forth in this story," Mr. Fitzwater said, "that there are people that you could give some fairly exotic titles to, if you wanted to start labeling people—moderates, or radicals, or whatever."

"But the fact is that we were trying to establish a dialogue with people who would have some reason to be friendly to the United States," Mr. Fitzwater said. "Moderates was a term used to define those kinds of people."

■ **Bush Aides Respond**
Earlier, Gerald M. Boyd of The New York Times reported from Washington.

Aides of Mr. Bush have asserted that other senior officials at the White House were aware last summer that contacts were under way with radical, not moderate, elements in Iran to gain the release of American hostages in Lebanon.

The aides, trying to protect the vice president from further fallout from the Iran affair, tried Sunday to widen the circle of White House officials who they said had knowledge of the contacts with the Iranian radicals.

This came as new information from a White House document be-

came public on Saturday showing that an Israeli official had told Mr. Bush in July that negotiations with Iran and arms sales had involved contacts with the very Iranians whom President Reagan and other administration officials have been saying they were trying to undermine.

The White House reiterated its position on Sunday that administration policy had been to deal only with Iranian moderates, but declined to comment on the White House document indicating that Israel, on behalf of the United States, had been dealing with radicals.

The Bush aides, who asked not to be identified, said the information the vice president received in July about the radical elements also had been presented independently to some senior Reagan aides through intelligence and other sources.

The contacts with Iranian radicals, which supposedly began in the spring of 1986, run counter to the justification given in a "finding" Mr. Reagan signed on Jan. 17, 1986, authorizing the shipment of arms to Iran. The contacts contradicted virtually all of Mr. Reagan's public statements in defense of the policy. In each instance, Mr. Reagan has said that the United States was dealing only with Iranian "moderates."

'Red-Green' Coalition Fails in German State

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — The only governing coalition formed at the state level between West Germany's Social Democratic and Greens parties collapsed Monday in a fight over whether to seek to halt plutonium processing at a nuclear fuel plant.

The end of the so-called red-green coalition in the central state of Hesse after only 14 months in office was likely to set back hopes among factions of both parties that they could forge leftist majorities in other states and, ultimately, at the national level, according to politicians and commentators here.

The coalition collapsed as Holger Börner, Hesse's Social Democratic premier, effectively dismissed the state environment minister, Joschka Fischer of the Greens.

Mr. Fischer, the only member of the Greens ever to hold a ministerial portfolio at the state level, said Sunday at a party meeting that he would resign unless the state government dropped plans to grant a permit to allow the Alkem plant at Hanau near Frankfurt to continue processing plutonium to make nuclear fuel.

Mr. Börner's office released a letter sent to Mr. Fischer on Monday saying that the state government was sticking to its policy, and that Mr. Fischer's "resignation" was accepted. The letter cited the need to protect the jobs of 600 people employed at the Alkem plant, owned by the electrical and engineering company Siemens AG.

"Eliminating jobs cannot be done by the Social Democratic Party," Mr. Börner said in the letter. State elections were expected to be called for late April or May. The Christian Democrats were described as having a good chance to win the premiership of Hesse for the first time since World War II.

The Social Democratic-Greens coalition in Hesse had been viewed as a model for possible alliances between the two leftist parties.

The state government's collapse was expected to bolster opposition to "red-green" experiments among conservative Social Democrats and among the so-called fundamentalists in the Greens. "The fundis," as they are known, believe that the Greens should avoid compromises with the Social Democrats even at the cost of remaining perpetually in the opposition.

■ **French Proposal Is Criticized**
By Greenpeace

London — The Greenpeace environmentalist group criticized France on Monday for considering giving medals to two agents involved in the destruction of the group's Rainbow Warrior protest ship. A Greenpeace photographer was killed when French agents blew up the ship in New Zealand.

The French defense minister, Andre Giraud, said Thursday he would consider awarding the Legion of Honor to the agents, who were convicted in a New Zealand court. The Rainbow Warrior had been taking part in protests against French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

Mr. Giraud said the agents had displayed dignity, discretion and patriotism when punished for the decisions of their superiors.

In a letter to the British newspaper The Independent, the Greenpeace director, Allan Thomson, said the ship's sinking was "a deliberate act of state terrorism." He said that honoring those responsible was an example of the "perverse logic" that would ensure the escalation of the arms race.

The two agents, Captain Dominique Priour and Major Alain Mafart, were imprisoned after the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior in July 1985. They were released into French custody a year later, with the agreement that they would work on the Pacific island of Hao for three years.

Killer's Plea Sets Off Greek Dispute

By Paul Anastasi
New York Times Service

ATHENS — A plea for clemency in a 1976 murder case has led to a political dispute that is threatening the prestige and future of President Christos Sartzetakis.

Hunger strikers supporting the clemency request for the convicted man, Christos Roussos, 32, have camped outside Athens University. Police have clashed with pro-clemency demonstrators to prevent them from marching on the presidential palace.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and Mr. Sartzetakis have had considerable discussion on the case, which is being described in Greece as a crisis.

Mr. Roussos was convicted of the murder of a homosexual companion in a 1976 murder case. He served on a Greek Navy warship. He appealed for a reduction of his sentence from life to 20 years, saying his prison conduct had been good and the sentence too harsh.

He gained publicity in support of his clemency plea with a 47-day hunger strike. Mr. Roussos's story is featured in a new film, "Angel," which is playing to large crowds throughout Greece.

On Jan. 27, Mr. Sartzetakis dismissed Mr. Roussos's appeal. The president summoned Mr. Papandreu and complained that the government was undermining the president's authority by not voicing unanimous backing for his action.

Three days later, Mr. Roussos's hunger strike ended when a court ruled that his sentence be suspended for 30 days so he could receive hospital treatment.

The suspension of the sentence was interpreted as a partial victory for Mr. Roussos and a blow to the prestige of Mr. Sartzetakis, who had received contradictory recommendations from the justice minister and from the undersecretary of defense as to whether the sentence should be reduced.

The wording of Mr. Sartzetakis's decision, which was broadcast over speaker and plebiscite radio and television, drew more criticism. The decision gave some details of

Furor at Clemency Refusal Harms President's Prestige

what Mr. Sartzetakis described as a "homosexual affair" between the convicted man and the victim, Anastasios Papadopoulos, 22. Mr. Sartzetakis described Mr. Roussos as someone who was "very jealous" of his companion and caused "public scenes."

Mr. Sartzetakis, a former Supreme Court judge, gained wide recognition for his investigation into the murder of a parliamentary deputy, Gregoris Lambrakis, which led to the conviction of two extreme rightists.

The incident, which contributed to the discrediting of the rightist government at the time and the subsequent rise to power of centrists and liberals, was portrayed in the film "Z."

Mr. Sartzetakis's decision on the Roussos case said that no new evidence had been provided to justify a reduction in the sentence and that two previous appeals had been rejected.

He maintained that Mr. Roussos had embarked on the hunger strike to "blackmail" the state.

The decision gave some details of

far. By putting the disagreements in brackets in a single document that focused on the areas of agreement, the negotiators hope to move closer to frameworks for final agreements.

The ABM working group, operating within the space and defense group, is empowered only to list areas of differences and areas of agreement between the two sides

understood, Mr. Reagan, after consulting his advisers, agreed to the 10-year nonwithdrawal demand and to strict observance of the treaty. But he conditioned his acceptance on the Soviets' agreeing to eliminate all ballistic missiles over the 10-year period they proposed. Under this proposal, the Soviet Union and the United States would have no ballistic missiles by 1996.

The positions in Geneva reflect some movement backward from the bold ideas advanced in Iceland.

on the ABM treaty, and not to negotiate those differences.

Its work is overshadowed by reports from Washington that Mr. Reagan is reviewing proposals for an early SDI deployment that could abrogate U.S. adherence to the ABM treaty.

The other groups appear to have more authority to move toward agreement on their differences.

Officials say that draft agreements are within reach if progress can be made on the deadlock that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev created in the summit meeting's final hours.

Two proposals that Mr. Gorbachev put to Mr. Reagan early in the meeting triggered the bargaining exchange. One was to cut all strategic nuclear forces—intercontinental ballistic missiles, long-range bombers and submarine-launched ballistic missiles—by 50 percent in each category.

The Soviets presented this as a major concession, and they also demanded that both sides agree not to withdraw from the ABM treaty for 10 years and to observe all of its provisions strictly.

Although it has not been widely

The compromise called for the setting up of working groups in each of the three areas under negotiation in Geneva: space and defense, strategic arms reductions and intermediate-range nuclear forces.

The groups are currently putting on paper the points of agreement and of disagreement established so

far. By putting the disagreements in brackets in a single document that focused on the areas of agreement, the negotiators hope to move closer to frameworks for final agreements.

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Soviet Minister Visits Prague

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — The Soviet minister of defense, Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov, arrived here Monday for a five-day visit.

سك: امان الاصل

The Trivializing of U.S. Network News Shows: Less for More

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Over the past 10 years, U.S. network television news has undergone a transformation in style and content. Many practitioners say it has been a change for the worse, as the networks emphasize personalities and an attractive format at the expense of information.

Many Americans remember the longtime anchorman Walter Cronkite as a kindly, avuncular figure.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But Mr. Cronkite was a stern journalist dishing out unsugared news that was heavy on Washington and politics, the somber word of the day from the Pentagon and the Federal Register.

In the past decade, network news has clearly changed in tone, technology and substance. In 1976, Mr. Cronkite at the CBS network, Howard K. Smith at ABC and John Chancellor at NBC all saw the anchor's role as intensely serious. There was no cooing the viewer.

There was simply the sense that the viewer was being informed.

Today the three men who anchor the networks' evening news programs seem more like suitors trying to woo audiences with graphics, practical information and personality profiles.

The excesses that result can be

jarring. Dan Rather of CBS, in his broadcast from the Reykjavik summit meeting, suddenly began quoting from Henrik Ibsen — an affectation that seemed oddly misplaced for the subject at hand.

Tom Brokaw of NBC, appearing at the college football Fiesta Bowl, offered a news break on the deaths in the Dupont Plaza hotel fire in Puerto Rico. As he was telling of the tragedy, the cheers of the football crowd could be heard in the background.

ABC's Peter Jennings has found precious minutes of his Friday night broadcast eaten up by a "Person of the Week" interview. On Sept. 5, a long profile of the comedian Jerry Lewis aired on "World News Tonight" when correspondents were pressing for more air time to report on the storming of a hijacked Pan American jet in Pakistan.

William A. Leonard, a former president of CBS News, found in comparing today's newscasts to those of 10 to 15 years ago that there used to be "more emphasis on issues, on serious journalism."

"Today's broadcasts are more newsy and less hard-news oriented," he added.

Even though the pictures on television are better or faster now, in most cases the writing is better a decade ago, say many practitioners. Mr. Leonard and others stress that executives often hired newspa-



Walter Cronkite was a stern journalist dishing out unsugared news, the somber word of the day.

per journalists who had made names for themselves as writers.

"We were very much word-oriented people," Mr. Leonard re-

called. "There were many who made their reputations — Charles Kuralt, Harry Reasoner — not because they had a big voice but because they were writers."

Today's television writers are close to being caption writers. They are told to "write to the pictures" — advice that sounds good, given the nature of the medium, but that can vastly limit their opportunity to explain and educate.

Said an ABC correspondent, James T. Woolen, a former newspaperman hired in part because of his writing skill: "There is the danger that you give the viewer the illusion that he or she is well-informed, when you keep shortening and shortening and abbreviating until the appearance of information is merely that and that alone."

The networks invest more than ever in promoting the personality of the anchor. In one roundup of on-the-air promotions for an average week last year, there were 25 advertisements for Mr. Rather, 22 for Mr. Brokaw and 39 for Mr. Jennings.

Ten years ago a 30-minute news program included five minutes of commercials; now it is six. Music and promotions also consume more time. NBC takes up to 80 seconds showing its Statue of Liberty logo.

In a comparison of network news programs for TV Guide magazine



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last year, the writer John Weisman found that in one week a decade ago, ABC had 98 stories, CBS 92 and NBC 75. In the same week 10

years later, ABC broadcast 67, CBS 66 and NBC 79.

There are fewer stories in part because the programs are trying to concentrate on longer reports when there are important issues. But within each story, the average amount of time allowed for each person's statement has been pared from more than 40 seconds in the 1960s and early 1970s to less than 15 seconds last year, according to one study.

The most startling change in the last decade is technological. Tapes of programs from 1976-77 seem oddly antiquated. Satellite technology was in its infancy.

On Oct. 5, 1976, for example, the sound on a Barbara Walters interview with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt was primitive. Miss Walters shouted many of her questions to a bemused Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Sadat took the opportunity to ask Miss Walters a personal question referring to her well-publicized salary: "How do you like a \$1 million job?"

"Mr. President, you know one doesn't work for money," she shouted back. "One works for love."

Now anchors are paid as much as most professional football stars. Mr. Rather reportedly makes \$2.3 million a year. Mr. Brokaw \$1.7 million and Mr. Jennings \$884,000.

CIA Reopens Inquiry Into Contra Aid

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency's inspector general is re-examining whether the agency's covert operations supporting the Nicaraguan rebels in 1985 and 1986 violated congressional bans against giving them direct or indirect military assistance, according to congressional sources.

As part of the new inquiry by the inspector general, Carroll Hauver, the acting CIA director, Robert M. Gates, has told his staff they could have a chance to revise what they said when the matter was first investigated last year, the sources said.

The first inquiry by the inspector general began last fall and was expanded in December after notes discovered in National Security Council files showed that some CIA personnel in Central America took directions from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North of the National Security Council staff and filed reports back to him.

Colonel North was dismissed from the National Security Council after he admitted having diverted funds from clandestine arms sales to Iran to benefit Nicaraguan rebels supported by the United States, or contras.

Mr. Gates, who was nominated by President Ronald Reagan to succeed William J. Casey as director, told congressional sources last week he was "not satisfied" with some of the statements given to the inspector general during the initial inquiry. Therefore, Mr. Gates reportedly said, he offered agency personnel a chance to revise their original stories.

Although CIA operatives were barred from giving any military-related aid in 1985, a presidential intelligence decision in January 1986 enabled the operatives to provide intelligence data and communications training to the contras last year. Mr. Casey expanded covert CIA operations on behalf of the contras under the authority granted by that presidential decision.

The agency's inspector general inquiry is directed at reports that agency personnel coordinated delivery of privately funded arms for the contras, sources said. One congressional aide said Sunday that the agency had "people on the ground with the contra forces during the entire period."

If the inspector general's investigation uncovers evidence of wrongdoing, he may recommend punishment ranging from a reprimand to involuntary retirement from the agency.

Senate sources said that Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, has sent word to Mr. Gates that Mr. Helms's staff has information about CIA officials involved in the affair.

A House member said that while Mr. Casey was CIA director, agency personnel in Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica "were pretty loose" in providing assistance and direction to the contras. "The Miami Herald on Sunday quoted an unnamed intelligence officer saying that Mr. Casey helped Colonel North in providing all types of assistance to the contras."

"Without Casey's help at every stage, Ollie North would not have been able to do any of what he did for the contras," the officer was quoted as saying.

Mr. Casey was frequently questioned by the House and Senate intelligence committees last year about CIA aid to the contras, sources said.

"Casey could tell you volumes on the Sandinistas," a House member said, "but he professed to know nothing about the contras because the agency was not tasked to look into them. Of course Casey did the tasking."

Mr. Casey, who is hospitalized with cancer, resigned as CIA director Feb. 2.



At a Roadblock, Somewhere in Western Panama

A National Guardsman from Florida watched Monday as a Panamanian boy rode past a roadblock set up for Operation Kindie Liberty, a U.S.-Panamanian military exercise. The operation, which began Wednesday and is to last two weeks, involves 8,000 soldiers and is taking place in mountains near the Costa Rican border. Some U.S. engineers will remain to build public works projects.

U.S. Medical Costs Rose 7.7% in '86, 7 Times Faster Than Consumer Prices

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The cost of medical care in the United States rose 7.7 percent last year, seven times as fast as the Consumer Price Index for all items, according to new government data.

The figures indicate that medical inflation remains a serious problem, contrary to suggestions by many public officials, health economists and executives in the health care industry.

In July 1986, Margaret M. Heckler, who was then secretary of health and human services, said that the Reagan administration had "broken the back of the health care inflation monster that has plagued us for more than two decades."

The overall price index rose 1.1 percent last year, the smallest increase in 25 years, largely because of a sharp decline in oil prices. But doctors' fees rose 7.8 percent, hos-

pital room rates were up 7.7 percent and prescription drug prices were up 9 percent, with tranquilizers and sedatives posting the biggest increase, 13.2 percent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The cost of medical care has increased faster than the overall index in each of the last six years, but the disparity has never been so wide as last year.

Uwe E. Reinhardt, a professor of political economy at Princeton University, said the increases in doctors' fees were remarkable because they came at a time when there was supposedly a surplus of doctors and when the government was tightly controlling fees under Medicare.

"The number of physician visits per capita in the United States fell substantially in the last four or five years," Mr. Reinhardt said. "When their volume fell, the doctors behaved like many American busi-

nessmen. They jacked up their prices."

The increases came after two years in which many doctors froze their fees. Some did so voluntarily. Others did so involuntarily, under laws governing payment for services to the elderly under Medicare.

The latest data will figure prominently in the national debate over whether to establish a new U.S. program to provide insurance for the costs of catastrophic illness. Proponents say the high medical inflation rate shows why consumers need such a program. Opponents say it strengthens their argument that the government could never afford such a program.

The cost of goods and services used by hospitals rose about 5 percent last year, according to the American Hospital Association. But room rates rose substantially more.

Henry J. Bachofer, vice president of the hospital association, offered this explanation: "Patients are more acutely ill. They are staying in the hospital for fewer days, on the average. The price of a day in the hospital no longer covers the cost. So the room rate has to be raised to reflect the fact that patients use more services on each day in the hospital."

Many hospitals report a shortage of nurses willing to work for the existing wages. Clay Mickel, a spokesman for the hospital association, said that many nurses were successfully demanding higher pay because they had to care for more severely ill patients and operate new and advanced equipment.

Other economists at the bureau said increases in medical malpractice insurance rates seemed to be a major factor contributing to the increase in doctors' fees last year.

Jeffrey C. Warren, a spokesman for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, said drug prices were increasing, in part, because drug companies wanted to invest more money in research and development. Many producers of brand name prescription drugs feel they must develop new products as a strategy for survival because some of their older products face strong competition from generic drugs.

Karen Davis, an economist at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, said the new figures confirmed that "the health care industry is not subject to either market-place or government control."

"You have extensive insurance coverage," she said. "Hospitals and doctors know they can raise their charges and someone will pay whatever they end up charging."

Sandinists and Contras Accused of Rights Abuse

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Both the government of Nicaragua and the rightist rebels fighting to overthrow it engage in abuses of human rights, the monitoring group Americas Watch reported Monday.

The report suggested, however, that most of the atrocities over the past year were committed by the rebels, known as the contras. It said they engaged in "selective but systematic killing" of perceived opponents and in the widespread kidnapping of civilians, including children.

The conduct of the military conflict, particularly by the insurgent forces, continued to have a severe impact on rural civilians, the report said. "Violations of the laws of armed conflict by the contras cause great suffering to the Nicaraguan people."

Americas Watch, a New York-based group established in 1981 to monitor human rights in South and Central America and the Caribbean, said the Nicaraguan govern-

ment should make greater efforts to investigate allegations of abuses by the military and to try those responsible.

It said the Sandinist government did not engage in a pattern of violations of the laws of war.

But the report said the government policy was to engage "in abusive interrogation tactics against prisoners, including psychological pressure and threats."

The Reagan administration has accused Americas Watch of bias in its reports on human rights performance in Nicaragua and elsewhere.

Torture in Peru Alleged

Peruvian police secretly detained prisoners who they said died in prison riots in June, and many were tortured and executed, Amnesty International said Monday. Reuters reported from London.

The group said that up to 90 prisoners from El Frontón, one of three high-security prisons where riots broke out, were secretly taken into custody after surrendering and that several were executed.



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Worse Than Blunders

Blunder it assuredly was. The Iran-contra arms crisis involved reckless ransoming of hostages and covert funding of the Nicaraguan rebels. But ignoring and ineptitude, the Reagan administration's first lines of defense, may not excuse its officials even in the eyes of the special prosecutor, much less the investigating Congress.

Whether or not the independent counsel presses criminal charges, investigators are finding serious violations of law. The Reagan administration seems to have broken the very civil laws that were enacted and designed to ward off such foreign policy disasters. That is the political crime.

Investigations may uncover drug-running, theft of profits from arms sales and even use of these profits for illegal campaign contributions. These would be serious, even alarming crimes. But put them to one side. The core concern is with the laws that form the basis of executive-legislative cooperation, like the ban on arms shipments to a state that sponsors terrorism. Mr. Reagan made that law applicable to Iran by executive order, then ignored it.

Another law requires the president to tell Congress about covert operations. It demands that he take and state his responsibility for the operation and ordinarily notify Congress confidentially in advance. For flexibility's sake the law allows timely rather than advance notice. But no definition of "timely," save the president's, made it lawful to withhold notification of the Iran arms

decision of January 1986 until it was published in a Lebanese magazine 10 months later. And if the president feared leaks to the press, the law permitted him to notify just a handful of congressional leaders.

The more serious infractions that may be involved carry no criminal penalties. Some prosecution, like theft of government property, remains possible. Lawrence Walsh, the special prosecutor, preserves that option when he asks Congress not to force testimony from John Poindexter and Oliver North, who have invoked their privilege against self-incrimination, under grants of immunity that might complicate prosecution.

But the most profound crime is violation of trust and confidence. Previous violations caused the laws to be enacted in the first place. They are reasonable. They establish procedures that would have forced the Iran and Nicaragua policy debates out of a tight circle of zealots into a broader, more experienced group which in all likelihood would have asked tougher questions and killed these foolish enterprises.

Even before Congress and the prosecutor begin to assign blame, the president's men complain of micro-management from outside. True enough. Their excesses may have invited another round of legal rule making. That is yet another political crime that may result from the Iran-contra blunder. It will take ingenuity to contain this imperial presidency without hobbling others.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Keep the ABM Treaty

In the previous episode of the political soap opera that is the Reagan administration's arms control policy, the Pentagon was lobbying for a quick start on deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative and the State Department was warning that it might prevent a U.S.-Soviet arms control deal. The current episode finds a battle being waged in the wider Washington arena over the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972, which restricts missile defense systems, of which SDI is one. The argument is over whether the treaty permits the tests required for early deployment, as the Pentagon and the State Department insist it does.

In the early 1970s it was the Americans who wanted to limit anti-missile work and the Soviets who seemed ready to leave the question open. But all that changed with SDI, a system whose embrace by Ronald Reagan in 1983 quickly started putting pressures on the old language. Politics and, especially in arms matters, technology have their way of undercutting the efforts of diplomacy to constrain them. Within two years, SDI partisans had altered the official interpretation of key treaty sections. Until 1985 the reigning interpretation would have restricted SDI tests. The new interpretation permitted them. Still, the State Department, one eye on the negotiations, was able

to hold the line for the position that, although the treaty permitted tests, the government would not actually conduct them.

Now the drive is on to move toward tests. The lawyers are deep in it. Article V bans testing. But Agreed Statement D can be used to permit testing. How can an "agreed statement" open a loophole for something outlawed in an article? The answer can be pursued only in the negotiating record, which is secret and, when exposed to light in the inevitable bits and pieces, subject to partisan as well as to lawyerly dispute.

In the end, however, the question is political: not whether it is permissible but whether it is wise for the United States to abandon a 15-year-old treaty reading for a new reading that would permit testing and early deployment. This course undercuts the diplomatic process. It promises to bring to a boil the administration's dispute with the Democratic Congress over SDI and arms control. It constitutes an immense gamble on pressure tactics in negotiations with the Soviets. It could be justified only if a case had been made for a dam-the-torpedoes approach to SDI, rather than for the measured exploration that is sensible and widely supported. President Reagan has not made such a case.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Schedule That Meeting

There would not be a special meeting of finance ministers this past weekend to do something about the dollar, because of "scheduling problems." That news came from an anonymous "senior Treasury source." When finance ministers agree that they need to meet, they meet. When they disagree, they find "scheduling problems."

Euphemism, disinformation and the white lie are the currency of public statements about currency. Traders and speculators who track this business know the game. So who are the "sources" and the official spokespeople fooling, and what are the costs of carrying the white lie too far?

Treasury Secretary James Baker is the chief public wobbler on currency matters. With admirable candor, he admits it. He was asked again the other day whether he had been secretly "talking down the dollar" — trying to make its value drop by circulating word that the administration wanted it lower. He denied it again, although the whole world knew that Baker & Co. were delighted with the recent slide and did nothing to stop it. In a flash of honesty,

Mr. Baker added that even if he were egging the dollar down, he would deny it.

Mr. Baker is also given to denying that the administration still holds to the currency agreement it made with Japan last October. The terms were not disclosed; the gist was that the exchange value of the dollar and the yen was about right — that is, the dollar should not fall further. It has fallen a lot further. The agreement did not and could not last because economic circumstances — and the markets — did not support it. Why deny that?

A little dissembling may be warranted to conceal delicate strategies. More often than not, untruth is unleashed to conceal embarrassment, as now, when the finance ministers of the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain conceal their disagreement about meeting. Continued dissembling reinforces the pretense that everything is all right. It isn't. In the current uncertainty, with the dollar still tottering, face-to-face talk would be useful. Let these busy gentlemen rearrange their schedules.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Dialogue With Warsaw

Poland remains a police state but once again tolerates the most freedom in Eastern Europe. Its government is still widely loathed but now tries harder to court popular opinion. Polish democrats are still hounded but now face heavy financial penalties rather than jail. In that light, U.S. sanctions imposed five years ago to protest the crushing of Solidarity with martial law appear to have reached the point of diminishing returns. America now stands to gain more from eased relations than from the pressure of continued sanctions.

Sanctions were never meant to restore the democratic effervescence of Solidarity's glory years. That grew, necessarily, out of the internal dynamics of Polish society. But sanctions effectively registered American outrage at the grim events of 1981 and 1982 — crude Soviet pressures prior to the crackdown, mass detention of popular leaders, the dragooning of a resisting European society. Sanctions were a measured response, symbolic and real, chastising the victors

and sustaining the victims. Today it would be too much to claim that liberalization has come solely because of international sanctions. Especially since the ascent of Mikhail Gorbachev, Warsaw and its Soviet patrons have seen their own good reasons for seeking a modus vivendi with a discontented Polish society. Nevertheless, to judge by the evidence of Warsaw's angry complaints and diplomatic urgings, sanctions have been a significant burden.

By diths and drabs, the United States has already lifted most of the sanctions. But Poland remains ineligible for U.S. export credit guarantees and for preferential trading status as a "most favored nation." The just completed fact-finding trip of Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead appears to confirm that the internal relaxation amounts to more than tokenism, and that more could now be gained from pursuing serious dialogue with Warsaw. Let the remaining sanctions be lifted.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

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OPINION

Resolve the Debt Crisis With 'Good Neighbor Bonds'

By Alan N. Alpern and Peter V. Emerson

NEW YORK — With all the attention given the world debt crisis, we are no closer to a solution today than yesterday. Debtor countries that must allocate scarce resources and export earnings for debt service cannot generate new capital investments. This leads to a decline in standards of living, political and economic instability, drug trafficking, illegal emigration, escalating insurgency and increased capital flight.

What makes all this particularly regrettable is that in the last seven years 10 Latin countries have overthrown totalitarian regimes for democratic institutions. Yet these new democracies will find it almost impossible to survive under current conditions. In the United States the consequences are also dangerous, from the loss of confidence in the stability of banks and other major financial institutions.

The problem is simply stated: Debtor countries cannot coexist with existing debt service; the world's commercial banking structure cannot coexist with substantial write-downs of foreign loans that are dangerously large in relation to the banks' capital.

The existence of principal and interest obligations that cannot be met in any reasonable scenario of economic events undermines debtors' ability to finance commerce and encourage capital investment at levels sufficient to maintain per capita GNP. It also encourages capital flight and leads to various proposals for unilateral action.

These include unilateral renunciation, as proposed by Fidel Castro; "capping" interest rates at 6 percent, as suggested by Mexico; limiting debt service to a percentage of export earnings, as supported by Peru and Sudan. In addition, a bill in the U.S. Congress calls for an unspecified reduction in the debt load of debtor countries, while the U.S. Treasury is content to perpetuate the problem by leading fresh funds to those countries (adding new debt to old) to permit them to keep up interest payments while allowing the banks to preserve the value of the loans on their books.

Unlike private debtors, governments have no established alternatives — no "Chapter 11" bankruptcy — to give them relief and a chance to "stay in business." Countries cannot be liquidated. Sooner or later, many will default or declare moratoriums or make unilateral adjustments in their external debt positions. Responsible authorities and creditor banks must devise a plan before the situation becomes politically and financially chaotic.

The program might be known as the Good Neighbor Bond Program, and might contain the following key components:

• Countries could become eligible for certification as good neighbors by adopting programs generally thought to be wise — for example, a program to curb drug traffic or a program to discourage capital flight.

• A debtor country duly certified as a good

neighbor would be permitted to issue "good neighbor bonds" in exchange for part of its external debt and accrued interest. The bonds would bear interest at some fraction (perhaps 40 to 50 percent) of current rates, and there would be an extended period before repayments of principal would have to be made.

• The U.S. Congress would pass legislation making interest on the bonds received by private sector banks in the United States free from federal taxes. This third component is crucial, for there would have to be something about these bonds to make them attractive to potential purchasers such as American banks.

Mexico's proposal to "cap" interest on existing debt at 6 percent would require banks to absorb substantial mark-downs in the value of outstanding Mexican obligations. But because the reduced interest from good neighbor bonds would be free of federal tax to the recipient banks, responsible accounting authorities should allow the banks to carry the bonds at much higher values, protecting the stability of the commercial banking system.

It is hard to see how principal could be repaid in any case, in current circumstances. Carrying the interest in half makes the ultimate repayment of debt at least a possibility.

Relief of principal repayments for some time, and faced with far lower servicing charges, debtor countries would be in a stronger position to obtain improved trade ar-

rangements and investment funds, to re-attract capital that has left and to address economic and social problems. This new environment, in turn, would enhance their prospects for maintaining living standards.

In view of the huge U.S. budget deficit, it may not seem altogether appropriate or timely to suggest that the United States give tax relief to the banks prepared to absorb the good neighbor bonds. But it is unlikely that the Treasury would absorb any real revenue loss. After all, "bad debt" losses incurred by U.S. banks would provide them with a tax shelter for years to come.

Solving the debt problem may be the most important first step for the survival of democracy in the developing world. As a New York investment banker has been quoted as saying, "Somehow the conventional wisdom of 200 million sullen South Americans sweating away in the hot sun for the next decade to earn the interest on their debt so Cincinco can raise its dividend twice a year does not square with my image of political reality."

Mr. Alpern, a lawyer and entrepreneur, represented private American creditors of Turkey in the settlement of that country's defaulted external debt. Mr. Emerson is president of Davies International, a company that provides strategic analyses and economic development programs, primarily for Latin American and Caribbean countries. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Reagan: A Strong Record in Need of a New Spark

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The media used the occasion of President Reagan's 76th birthday to clobber him. He was portrayed as a dithering old man, out of touch and out of magic, lost in his anecdotalism, being abandoned by his aides and deemed irrelevant by the opposition, his administration in paralysis because he could not grasp the enormity of his breach of faith. All that was missing was the allegation that he walked the halls at night talking to the paintings.

Did he ask for this? You bet he did. When he was riding higher in the polls than any second-term president, he treated the media with charming contempt. He spiced out news conferences to become quarterly events, forced National Security staff members who spoke to the press to submit to polygraph tests or be fired, encouraged his CIA chief to threaten editors with jail for publishing embarrassing material, and falsely blamed reporters for the continuing captivity of hostages.

O.K., now we're even. Although nothing can stop coverage of the investigative story, the vicious circle can be broken by a public demonstration that the president understands and can cope with the problem. He probably was sensible to wait until more facts emerged, and nothing he can do will completely "put it behind him," but to continue to humiliate down much longer is not a sign of strength or statesmanship but a manifestation of fear. The reason his State of the Union drew such a reaction was that he choked up on the Iran issue.

To make a comeback he must now undertake a speech and a news conference with a whole new attitude. No more of this it was only-one-planed-ambush; no more passive-construction "mistakes were made" by some ghostly system, followed by "I take full responsibility" spoken with body language that signals it was somebody else's fault.

Ronald Reagan, if he still has the right stuff, is required to stand up and show he knows the truth: that his head went for the reach-out-to-moderns strategic argument because his heart was for getting out the hostages; that he turned out to be a closet humanitarian, to the detriment of the national interest, and he won't make that mistake again.

That is not like confessing to some terrible crime or abuse of power. The hostages families got to him; he let himself think that the arms shipments were not ransom but tokens of

good faith, and now he realizes that he should have treated the ayatollahs the way he did the air controllers.

Saying this is not crawling; saying anything else is trying to live in a dream world. He can follow with a denunciation of the diversion of funds, which he stopped and made public the moment he learned of it, and then denounce those who are seeking to use this scandal as a way to cut off legal aid to the hostages.

What is so bad about that posture? When angry reporters demand to know how he could have been such a hypocrite by talking tough and acting weakly, he can shake his head ruefully and say "Never let your heart rule your head in this job." As John Kennedy might have said, sometimes compassion asks too much. Having

dealt with terrorism both ways, President Reagan can say that the bombing of Moammar Gadhafi proved which way was more effective.

Only with that subject dramatically dealt with can he even try to move on to the legacy he wants to leave his successor: a strong start on a nuclear shield that will make it impossible for the Russians to continue their offensive missile buildup.

In that regard, his untainted team of Casper Weinberger and George Shultz are working in surprising coordination at last. Mr. Weinberger has staked out a claim for a broad interpretation of the ABM treaty, to offset the Soviet narrow interpretation to restrict U.S. testing of nuclear defense. Mr. Shultz will find a middle ground acceptable to Sam Nunn that

will permit just enough testing to keep the heat on the Russians to reduce their missile advantage.

That tough-cop-nice-cop approach suggests that there is life in this administration yet, if Mr. Reagan can breathe on the spark. He has other assets: residual popularity and respect for the office are working for him. Investors in America and in Japan are showing increasing confidence in the U.S. economy, while no American forces are fighting anywhere.

Prosperity without inflation in the context of peace without surrender — that used to be a seemingly impossible dream. A president with the gumption to address today's topic A will earn the right to remind his countrymen, through their forgetful media, that those great goals were achieved on his watch.

The New York Times



The Iran Affair Has Become an Alibi for Drift and Decline

RONALD Reagan's 76th birthday on Friday came in a week that brought exodus at the White House and a veto override in Congress. These and other events signal continuing drift and decline in an increasingly inept administration that has lost its sense of purpose.

It was a blow to Mr. Reagan, but no surprise, when Congress overrode his veto of the Clean Water Act, an anti-pollution compromise which Senate Republicans had helped craft.

And many of the White House departures were expected. What is neither expected nor necessary is the internal confusion that has surrounded almost every Reagan initiative since the president's State of the Union appeal for a "quest for excellence."

None of these failures is the product solely of the scandal that has sent the president's credibility plummeting, a controversy referred to in White House circles by the single word "Iran." The truth is that the Iran-contra affair has become an alibi for ineptitude on a grand scale that

is turning Mr. Reagan into a lame duck faster than anyone expected. The ineptitude is bolstered by the isolation of both the president and his chief of staff, Donald Regan, who has saved his job at the president's expense. The president hides from the cameras he once courted because his staff fears he may mishandle a reporter's question about the Iran affair. Mr. Regan, similarly isolated, is no longer able to function as either buffer or advocate for the president.

But every fault in the universe cannot be laid at the doorstep of Donald Regan, and every administration problem is not the result of Iran. Late last month when congressional committees wanted to inspect the president's personal notes kept for his memoirs, Mr. Regan realized the political wisdom of cooperation. The irony is that neither the president nor his chief of staff has shown similar alacrity in dealing with what they like to call "the business of the country."

The good news for the administration, its pollsters say, is that the Iran issue is declining in public importance. The bad news is that public criticism of the way Mr. Reagan is handling other issues is rising. A majority of Americans still like Mr. Reagan and realize that he has been recuperating. But his isolation and irresolution pose growing problems. His choice will be to come out of hiding soon and make decisions on the unfinished business of his presidency, or acknowledge by inaction that the post-Reagan era has begun.

—Lou Cannon in The Washington Post

How Japanese Could Help Australia

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — Behind the bright face of summer, Australia hides a crisis of not just an economy but of a society. For the first time in their 200 years of history, Australians are beginning to fall behind the Asian peoples they once despised. It is a crisis that other Western societies, even the once powerful United States, could soon face.

Income per head has fallen to almost half the Japanese level; the Australian prime minister now earns less than a Japanese bank branch head. If the value of the currency falls much further, Australians could well join New Zealanders in having incomes below the Singapore-Hong Kong level.

Most of the soul-searching focuses on large foreign debt and the way this forces interest rates up and the currency down. But the debt problem is just the tip of the iceberg — one that began to congeal a decade or so ago when Australia was still basking in the warmth of a resources boom and a living standard as high as almost any other.

Australia made two mistakes then. The first was to assume that the world, Japan especially, would continue forever to clamor for its resources. So instead of locking the Japanese into its resource supplies it took a hands-off attitude. Instead of encouraging Japan to invest in its resource projects and to undertake processing in Australia, Canberra indulged in a foolish bout of crude resources nationalism. Today the suppliers have diversified to other goods so much anyway. But Canberra demands angrily that Japan keep on buying to save the Australian balance of payments.

The other mistake was to ignore

manufacturing. Booming resource exports in the early '70s made the Australian dollar unduly strong and manufactured imports unduly cheap. Canberra, on the advice of academic economists, decided that this was the time to move to free trade. Let in the imports, forso the manufacturers to face full international competition and they would emerge leaner and fitter than before. Australia would be the Sweden or Switzerland of the Pacific.

The net result? A nightmare for the manufacturers. Many went out of business, and with them went much of the industrial base built up so painfully in the past. Even today, with the Australian dollar devalued 50 percent against the U.S. dollar and more than 75 percent against the yen, few are willing to go back to manufacturing. Imports still flood in and Australia finds it near impossible to generate the trade surpluses it now needs so desperately to service its foreign debt.

In this sense Australia is a sorry warning to other deindustrializing Western societies. Some people talk of Australia as heading for banana republic status or becoming the "white trash of Asia." But in many ways Mexico, Colombia and others are in a much healthier position than Australia. They can at least impose the cuts in wages and living standards needed to gain simple manufacturing competitiveness.

If they have a large domestic market, they can, like Brazil, use protection to move into fairly efficient import replacement industries. But what does an advanced Western society do? It cannot set

itself up as an assembler, say, of television sets for Japan. Even the wage cuts needed to create efficient domestic industries are out of the question. The only alternative is to collapse under the ever growing mountain of debt, or hope against hope for another resources boom.

Canberra keeps a brave face on the disaster it so assiduously created. A year or so ago it had visions of plucky Australian entrepreneurs emerging from the ashes to create, overnight, flourishing export industries based on brilliant new technologies. Its current hope is to get the Japanese to build the factories it needs so badly. A large Japanese survey mission was invited to begin discussions this month in Canberra.

But why should any Japanese want to manufacture in Australia? Its market is too small for efficient production, and the government still refuses to provide proper protection. What Australia should do is get Japanese manufacturers to bid among themselves for the right of one or two of them to produce for a fixed share of the Australian market for a certain product. It would accept the best bid, even if it did require Australia to offer some protection for a number of years. Spread over a range of industries, this approach would allow recovery of some of the lost industrial base. It would involve some cost to the Australian consumer, but that beats becoming the white trash of Asia.

The writer, a professor at Sophia University in Tokyo and author of "The Japanese Tribe," was a policy consultant to the Australian government in Canberra from 1974 to 1976. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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—Lou Cannon in The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: The British Navy

LONDON — Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a speech on British naval policy at Glasgow [on Feb. 9]. It was the firm determination of every member of the Cabinet, he declared, to maintain the naval supremacy of Great Britain in the face of any competition by European Powers. The whole fortunes of the British race and Empire depended upon their navy, which was a vital necessity to them, whereas the German navy was in the nature of a luxury to Germany. They had no thought of aggression, said Mr. Churchill, and while they should be the first to welcome and reciprocate with deeds any slackening of naval competition, they were ready to meet all competition, and not only to increase the number of their ships but to increase the ratio of their supremacy.

1937: Dirigible Service

WASHINGTON — Willingness of the government to grant permits for ten or twelve new round-trip flights between Germany and the United States by the German dirigible Hindenburg was announced here [on Feb. 9] by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper. The Hindenburg, its sister ship, the Graf Zeppelin, will make a total of thirty-three round-trip flights across the north and south Atlantic during the coming season, according to the company's summer schedule. The Hindenburg is slated to leave Frankfurt-on-Main on May 3 on its first westbound flight, and to take off from Lakehurst, New Jersey, on its return trip on May 6. Single fares in a cabin for two on the Hindenburg cost approximately \$400. The ship accommodates 70 passengers.

OPINION

Marios, Bobs, Sam, George, Elizabeth...

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — We were sitting around the table after a fine stout lunch, a bunch of us — a couple of Marios, four Bobs, Sam, old George, Elizabeth, one Howard and a fellow nobody had expected to be there, Dale.

Someday had said let's play The Game — who will be president, not necessarily your favorite, but the winner. That is how we divided.

Gary would have been there for sure but his man was off playing golf in

ON MY MIND

Barbados, which may tell you something about Gary himself, or not.

It was a Long Island house and a good New York group — a composer, couple of newspaper people, two lawyers, two writers, a manufacturer, a television producer, a choreographer, a casting director and a person in real estate. Two were in the Social Register and the rest of us were in the telephone book.

Politically it was what you would expect in this part of the country, which is far more mixed than is understood in the rest of the country. Nobody was a member of a political party but almost everybody was enrolled in a political emotion.

There were four liberals: one abashed, two unabashed, one ultra. Usually they voted Democratic, but give them a Lind-say, a Javits, a Nelson Rockefeller and they would happily go Republican; the party of Lincoln, right?

When it came to like, all liberals were for Howard Baker but three said he didn't have a chance. He never should have gone back to Tennessee but should have stayed in Washington, like Bob Dole, is what they said.

Bob was big among these power brokers, big. But one kind of mean fellow said Bob had been a Republican hatchet man. One of the Kansas crowd said everybody had forgotten all about that. Yeah, said the Dole-basher, well we will remind them. But most of the assembled turned away from him. From right and left came opinion that Bob had a lot going and that it was an axiom that a politician could outlive his hatchet days.

One of the writers was straight out for Elizabeth Dole because this country was ready for a woman president and since Margaret Thatcher seemed to be ineligible, Elizabeth was clearly next best.

Mrs. Dole's unit at the table was something of a conservative, very something. But the vote for George Bush also came from a man who thought himself a conservative with a head hard as iron. Material for analysis here. The unexpected entry of Dale Bumpers into the dining room, right from Arkansas, elicited cries of admiration from all for the risk-taking of his sponsor, the kindly New Deal-type manufacturer whose perspicacity, however, was questionable, because he clearly thought more of sportswriters than of columnists.

The individual who came out for Sam Nunn was on the rightist side and his

choice was sharply challenged by several present. Was he suggesting Sam because they both were militarists, practically merchants of death, and was this not in violation of the rule of head before heart? Not at all, said the Nunner, he had chosen Sam because he had read that Larry Tisch liked him and what Larry liked Larry got.

The man who really dominated the talk was Mario Cuomo. He got votes, emotion and terrific advice. One bit of advice was not to act so educated; keep his classicisms to himself. Another was that he was too isolated; aside from his son, only three people close to him were able, another a viper and the third a bumblehead. And he was going on too much about gnarly-handed ethics; velvet-handed Wasps also voted. All thought that if he had any desire to be president he ought to say something detailed about foreign affairs by tomorrow morning. The right-leaning liberals

Dale: Violating SALT-2 Is Bad Policy

PRESIDENT Reagan's reaffirmation, in his State of the Union message, of the importance of protecting our country was deeply ironic, coming on the heels of his decision to violate the SALT-2 treaty. That decision was the first time either superpower had violated a SALT sublimit on missiles and bombers, thereby risking an accelerated nuclear arms race. Few Americans want the Russians to have thousands of extra nuclear warheads, yet that is where our current course will take us.

In late November the president ordered the deployment of another B-52 bomber with cruise missiles, without any offsetting dismantling. This caused the United States to exceed the SALT-2 limit of 1,320 multiple-warhead weapons. We have violated this limit twice since then and, under current plans, will do so 22 more times in 1987 alone.

What do we gain from breaking the limits? A tiny increase in our strategic forces and an extra four to five years of service from two missile submarines, after which they will be scrapped anyway because they will hit their 30-year life limit. What will the results be? An unrestricted nuclear arms race.

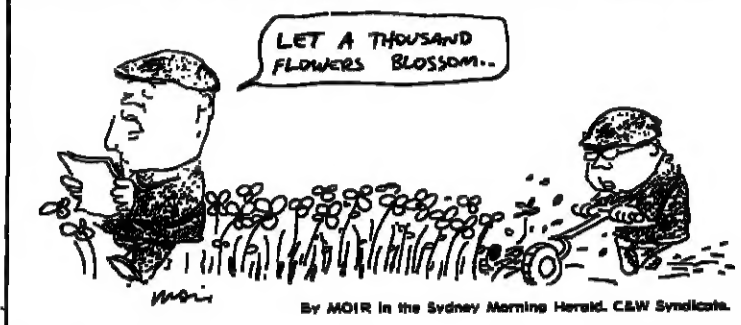
America has legitimate concerns about some aspects of Soviet SALT compliance, and Congress has approved giving the president authority to respond to Soviet violations. But exceeding the 1,320 multiple-warhead-missile limit effectively trashes SALT and guarantees a new arms race. Even SALT's critics concede that the Soviet violations certainly do not alter the strategic balance. Scrapping SALT because of compliance concerns is like scrapping the criminal code because of the existence of

crime. Scrapping SALT does not end Soviet violations. It legalizes them. Scrapping SALT is a triumph for those in the administration with a record of unremitting hostility to arms control. This is right-wing ideology run amok, given the major increase in Soviet nuclear forces brought on by SALT's demise and the problems this creates. It magnifies the difficulties confronting the "star wars" program by multiplying the number of warheads to defend against.

— Senator Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas, in *The New York Times*.

Well, you bet I was on the phone to Albany pretty quick breaking the news about the poll showing Bob displaying unexpected strength among Eastern opinion makers. That threw a scare into Albany all right and forced Mario into deciding to do something dramatic fast. So he is going to make a speech at Villanova on Thomist theology, roots and contradictions, in August. You read it here first.

The New York Times



By MOIR in the Sydney Morning Herald. C&W Syndicate.

Friendship in the Dormitory In Lieu of Heavy Breathing

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — She went to college last fall, carrying with her two family gifts: a sense of humor and an answering machine. By midwinter she had put together these two weapons and produced a salvo intended for her elders.

This is what her mother heard when she called: A male voice in the machine stammered, "Um, uh, you called at a bad time. We're, um, in the shower right

MEANWHILE

now. But we'll be out in a few minutes, so just leave a message."

The unsuspecting caller was not freaked out, as her daughter might put it. She waited for the beep and the giggles to subside and left a return message. After all, the mother said to herself, it was only 10 A.M. The bathroom on her daughter's floor was all female in the morning. It only became coed after noon. Or was it the other way around?

Well, never mind, this is dormitory living in 1987. America's national fantasy of coed showers and the reality of coed friendships. Much less heavy breathing than laughing.

What the mother had witnessed when she visited that campus was not a seething caldron of casual sex. It was rather a comfortable atmosphere of casual friendship. Young men and women live with each other in a state of permanent arousal but of permanent disarray. In the morning they lunch past each other, oozing the same unwashed charm that they had in their high school days. Day and night they walk in and out of each other's rooms dressed in their finest

sweatpants and T-shirts, faces dotted with ritual zit cream. They borrow each other's clothes and cut each other's hair and listen to each other's complaints. They are, in short, at home with each other. Male and female.

Running through her own impressions, it occurs to this mother and tuition-payer how much has been written about college students and sex. Sex is easy to study, to quantify. It's also sexy.

Less has been said about the incest taboo that arises on a dorm or a floor where people live together like brother and sister, where the family dynamic depends on avoiding the storm and stress of romance and breakup. And still less has been said about friendship, plain old friendship.

When the mother was in college in the early '60s, a male friend was someone who was shorter than you. Or maybe your boyfriend's roommate. He was called, carefully, a platonic friend, as if there were something ancient and idealistic and altogether rare about nonsexual relationships between the sexes.

Even in coed schools like hers, where she studied with men, went to class with men, they did not live together in the real daily sense of that word. For the most part, women and men had to venture out to meet each other. They dressed for the occasion.

As her classmates went into the work world, it took time for them to develop anything like camaraderie. It is not easy to learn to be buddies late in life. Like learning a new language, it happens most fluently when you are young.

To this day, men and women of her generation who travel together, work together, often have an awkward relationship. When the business literature talks about this, it stresses the woeful lack of experience women have as teammates in their college years. Those who never played team sports, they say, have trouble in the corporate huddle.

But maybe the best turf for learning how to work together is not a play field but a dormitory. Maybe it is not in competition but in the easy give and take, the naturalness of living together.

Men and women marry one by one, or a least one after another. But we work together in droves. We have far fewer lovers than co-workers. We tend to focus on the coed dorm as a breeding ground. The value of this learning laboratory of relationship may be in graduating men and women who are natural with each other in the work world.

And the young man in the recorded shower? The mother cannot resist asking. The daughter laughs at their recorded prank. He lives a couple of doods down the hall, she says; you met him. Oh yes, says the mother, he's your friend!

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mayor Kollek on Gravestones, a Cemetery and Access

I have noted the various letters you have published concerning the visit of New York's Cardinal John O'Connor to Israel. While I do not want to enter the subject of Vatican recognition of Israel and discuss the cardinal's visit in that context, I do want to correct some very erroneous statements in the letter from Marie Peck of Amman (*Jan. 29*).

Jewish gravestones were used by the Jordanians to build mortar positions, to pave footpaths in army camps and for army latrines even in the Tower of David, where a museum of the history of the city is being created. This is a fact.

Concerning the Moslem cemetery in the center of Jerusalem, let me begin by explaining that according to Moslem law, burial sites may be reused after a specific period of time, usually 25 to 30 years. Parts of the cemetery were in fact removed in two periods: the first part in

the 1930s by the mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el-Husseini, when he built the Palace Hotel (now the Ministry of Commerce); the second part, by the Municipality of Jerusalem in the early 1950s, to create a park. This was done with the highest Moslem approval in Israel, which was then the qadi of Jaffa.

Since 1965, when I became mayor, we have preserved the large part of the cemetery that still existed, and it has now been decided by the Israeli government and the city of Jerusalem to allocate a major sum toward improvement of this remaining part, adding lighting and building a beautiful fence. This is all being done in cooperation with the Moslem waqf, or charitable foundation.

Regarding religious freedom, there is more free access than ever before. Each year, mainly during the summer months, more than 150,000 Moslems and Chris-

tian Arabs from countries still nominally at war with Israel visit here. If Marie Peck were to go down to the Allenby Bridge, the official crossing between Israel and Jordan, she would see Saudi Arabians and Syrians and Kuwaitis and Iraqis entering Israel, some to visit their relatives, some to visit the Holy Places.

TEDDY KOLLEK, Mayor of Jerusalem.

Photos Can Open Eyes

Laura Berish writes (*Letters, Feb. 3*): "Your photo of R. Budd Dwyer with a gun in his mouth was distressing. What purpose did that photo serve?" Photos serve to open eyes to problems, like suicide, that are easily overlooked in print. South African violence and Ethiopian famine are "distressing" stories conveyed in part by photos.

BRADLEY K. BIGLEY, Le Mans, France.

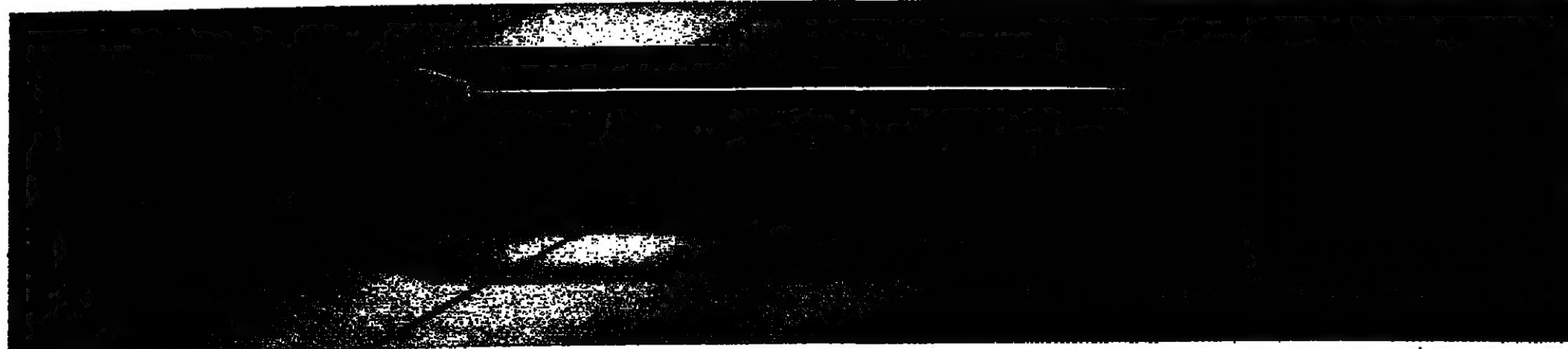
About the Other Germany

Hans Koning was indeed "out to lunch" when he wrote "Out to Lunch in the Other Germany" (*Meanwhile, Feb. 3*). The leaders of the Socialist Unity Party can glibly celebrate the defeat of "Fascist Germany" because they resolutely chose to ignore any historical link between their state and Hitler's. Nor do they need to call upon the grace of a late birth, since they were all living in the Soviet Union from 1933 to 1945. Or so they would have us believe.

It is an injustice to the many voices of decency in the Federal Republic to write that the defeat is "blanketed out" of the West German state's "collective mind." Certainly the president of that state is part of the collective mind. Has not Richard von Weizsäcker spoken out fairly, eloquently and healingly?

RAYMOND W. JONES, Oberwil bei Zug, Switzerland.

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Legal Hurdles Remain For SDI Even if Treaty Is Read to Allow Tests

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Even if the Pentagon wins its battle to follow a permissive interpretation of the ABM treaty in the Strategic Defense Initiative program, additional legal hurdles remain before it can conduct crucial tests of certain missile-defense technologies, administration officials and congressional experts said Monday.

Soviet Will Release More, Revise Penal Code, Official Says

United Press International

VIENNA — The justice minister of the Russian Republic, Alexander Sukharev, said Monday that at least 50 dissidents have been released from Soviet prisons and that this process will go on.

He also said that more than 100 of the 280 articles in the Soviet penal code have been revised and that 100 more will be revised this year. "We are seeking to humanize the penal policy, to move away from strict policies with only imprisonment," he said.

Of the dissidents released, Mr. Sukharev said to reporters here at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation: "A group of prisoners sent a request for pardon to the Supreme Soviet and they pledged to follow Soviet laws, so the Supreme Soviet made the step. 'I cannot give you the names but this process will go on, not only for these people but for other defendants,' he said.

Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident and physicist, said Sunday in Moscow that he was told that at least 43 dissidents had been released by a decree of the President of the Supreme Soviet. Dissident sources in Moscow said some of those released had to sign papers vowing not to violate any laws.

Japan, Shaken by AIDS Case, Blames Foreigners

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan has discovered its first case of AIDS in a woman, a prostitute said to have had sexual relations with 100 men. The news of her death has ignited fears of an epidemic and thrown sections of the country's huge and normally thriving sex industry into depression.

In two weeks, a Tokyo telephone line with recorded information on acquired immune deficiency syndrome received close to 250,000 calls. Newspapers, magazines and television are reporting heavily on the AIDS issue. Government agencies have moved to accelerate testing and education.

"Rarely has the death of a single human, infamous and indeed anonymous, aroused so much concern among people throughout our society," The Japan Times said in an editorial. Although the woman has not been identified by name, her picture has been published in some newspapers.

Up to now, most Japanese have viewed AIDS as a disease of homosexuals and hemophiliacs — but, most of all, of foreigners. Their country's exposure to it so far has been small, with only 26 confirmed cases. The United States has more than 30,000 current cases.

There is mounting concern that it could spread among the Japanese public and people are grappling with the same mix of misinformation and facts found in a similar awakening in the United States.

Particularly chilling in the Japanese mind is the chance of AIDS becoming established among women working in the country's thousands of heterosexually oriented hostess bars, short-time hotels and bathhouses.

The Japanese have a generally laissez-faire attitude toward extramarital sexual relations. Their culture has no real religious taboo against it. Fear of disrupting family or other societal relations is often said to be the main brake, but not a very strong one.

Pornographic comic books are standard fare for men

commuting on subways. Prostitution is illegal, but any Japanese city of size has an open red-light district. In sexual bathhouses, women often entertain a half-dozen men nightly.

Attitudes toward AIDS began changing in November, when officials announced that a Filipino prostitute working

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in a provincial city, Matsumoto, had tested positive for the virus that causes AIDS, although she had no symptoms. She was quickly deported and brothels posted signs telling customers that no Filipinos would be found inside.

News of the Japanese woman broke on Jan. 17. She had been a regular in Kobe's entertainment district, the authorities said, having relations with about 100 Japanese and foreign men. She died on Jan. 20, before the health authorities could fully trace her sexual contacts.

A panic hit local entertainment districts. "After the AIDS shock, customers dropped to 10 percent of normal," said an official at an association of Kobe's 73 sexual bathhouses. "Now the best we manage is 30 percent" of normal patronage.

Kobe's government set up a special headquarters to com-

bat AIDS and appealed to those who might have had sex with the woman or any suspected carrier to present themselves for blood tests. About 3,500 people have presented themselves so far, with initial results all negative.

Sensationalist weekly magazines have helped spread the fear. "This is AIDS! Panic sweeps the archipelago!" read a headline in the Yomiuri magazine.

Hotlines around the country were swamped. Callers to a Tokyo reference service expressed concern over sharing sake cups in restaurants or swimming in hotel pools. Others were worried over contagion in the local *senja*, the traditional neighborhood bathhouse that exists purely for getting clean.

Newspapers advise readers they can reduce the risk by using condoms and reducing the number of their sexual partners. But so far, the public mind seems to be more on making safe existing patterns of multipartner sex than on questioning the ethics and sustainability of the life style.

The Kobe bathhouses, for instance, are putting all 500 of their women through AIDS blood tests, the association official said, and will make a "safety declaration" when that is concluded.

One bathhouse in the city already claims exoneration. "There is no danger of AIDS among our companions," says a sign in front. "Medical documents can be inspected at the front desk. In each room, there are papers concerning the companion there."

Some of Japan's foreign residents are voicing complaints of discrimination similar to those heard from homosexuals in the United States. A few foreigners grumble that the Japanese now think all foreigners carry AIDS.

There is no doubt that Japanese eyes are on foreigners, in particular the 50,000 American military personnel stationed in the country. Facts and rumor about AIDS among them are played up and often distorted by the local press. A weekly magazine says all but two of 26 sex bathhouses in Yokosuka, the main U.S. naval base, now do not admit Americans because of fear of AIDS.

Soviet-Chinese Talks Signal New Cordiality

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

KHABAROVSK, U.S.S.R. — In China, they call it Heilong Jiang, or the Black Dragon River. In Russia, it has always been the Amur.

For decades, the two giant neighbors on the Asian continent have been disputing, and sometimes fighting, over the border that runs along the huge river.

In Moscow on Monday, Soviet and Chinese negotiators resumed the boundary talks that were broken off in 1979.

Here in the border region, the talks are seen as proof of a new cordiality in relations between the world's most powerful communist powers.

In Khabarovsk, one of the main cities of the Soviet Far East, the Amur River is two miles (more than three kilometers) wide, a sweeping expanse now covered in ice three feet (one meter) thick.

The river is an important shipping lane and a source of pride. Residents boast of its tranquil beauty and of its 108 species of fish, including the famed kaluga, a

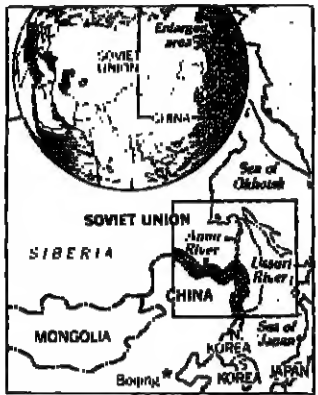
sturgeon that can weigh as much as a ton.

The border is about 20 miles downstream from Khabarovsk, at the point where the Amur meets the Ussuri River. One of the fiercest border clashes in the late 1960s took place at Chenbao, an island in the Ussuri now under Chinese control.

The tensions from those days have abated, but they have still left a legacy. The Soviet military is heavily felt: Helicopters can be seen over Khabarovsk, and soldiers and searchlights track the railroad as it follows the Ussuri from Khabarovsk to the Pacific coast cities of Nakhodka and Vladivostok.

The Soviet side of the border still seems very far from China. There is no evidence of any cultural links. Border trade, while improving, is still minimal, expected to top 35 million rubles (about \$48.6 million at the official exchange rate) in 1986.

Total trade between the neighbors totaled \$1.9 billion in 1985. While that figure was up sharply from four years earlier, it was still



less than U.S.-Soviet trade, which totaled about \$2.8 billion in 1985.

The Chinese position on its northeastern border has been that the frontier should run along the deepest channel of a river, while the Soviets have held that their territory stops only at the Chinese bank.

At issue are about 600 small islands, including Chenbao, or Damansky island in Russian, that dot the two rivers.

In a major speech in July in the Pacific coast city of Vladivostok, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, signaled his country's readiness to concede that the border should run along the river's deepest channel, at least in the case of the Amur.

Worse Is on the Way For Cockroach Haters

By Boyce Rensberger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Asian cockroach, considered far more offensive in behavior than the German cockroach familiar to Americans, has arrived in Florida and is expected to soon become widespread in the South.

"The German cockroach is fairly polite," said Philip Koehler, an entomologist. "When you turn the light on, it runs and hides."

"But these Asian roaches fly, and they're attracted to light-colored surfaces. They'll swarm out in the evening and fly at the TV set. They'll sit on walls by the thousands."

"They live outdoors, too, and if you walk over the lawn, they fly up like grasshoppers. If you try a cockroach, they'll fly around the barbecue, crawl over the food. It's pretty disgusting."

Asian roaches look just like the small, brown, nonflying German roach, *Blattella germanica*, but are a separate species, *Blattella ashiensis*. They first appeared in the United States about three years ago near Tampa's port, probably aboard a ship from Southeast Asia.

By last summer, when they came to the attention of entomologists, the insects had infested an area of about six square miles (15.5 square kilometers). Now they cover 400 to 500 square miles around Tampa at a density estimated at as much as 100,000 an acre (almost half a hectare).

Mr. Koehler, who has been studying Asian roaches at the University of Florida at Gainesville, said that "a lot of the food warehouses that ship up North are infested; so are the big tropical plant nurseries."

"We expect the Asian cockroach to be a major insect pest over a good part of the country, and it won't be long," Mr. Koehler said. "We do think it reproduces faster than the German cockroach."

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11 Defectors Get Hero's Welcome in South Korea

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

SEOUL — Eleven North Koreans who escaped by boat to Japan have arrived in Seoul to a hero's welcome. The event marked a rare defection by North Korean civilians to the South.

Their arrival Sunday night, and their bitter comments about the North during a televised news conference, gave the government a propaganda victory and a diversion from its own political difficulties.

The arrival of the North Koreans came a day after a major demonstration in Seoul against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

But memories of that conflict were temporarily put aside as the North Koreans, members of one extended family, arrived on a flight from Taiwan. They had arrived in Taiwan a day earlier from Japan, where their boat anchored on Jan. 20.

"I feel I'm dreaming," said one of the defectors, Choi Bong Rak. "I cannot express my pleasure."

Her son, Kim Kwang Ho, 14, described the South Korea he had been taught about in school.

He said, "I was taught that there are many beggars swarming throughout South Korea, and that American imperialists exploit South Koreans and seize their property."

The boy's father and the organizer of the escape, Kim Mun Chul, a 47-year-old doctor, had been quoted earlier as saying that the family did not want to go to South Korea, in part because of concern about repercussions on relatives remaining in the North.

After arriving in Seoul, Mr. Kim said his family had not known where to go but had been suspicious of South Korea.

"When we lived in the North, we were told that South Korea was a living hell," he said. "But when we arrived in Taiwan we were warmly welcomed by South Korean officials. They were very helpful and let us know that the South Korean people would warmly welcome us. That is why we decided to come."

■ **40 Charged in Protests**

Prosecutors said Monday they had charged 40 people detained during demonstrations on Saturday and had sent 130 to summary courts but had released several hundred others. The Associated Press reported from Seoul.

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Skeptics' Advice in Poland: Don't Take Official Courtship of the Literati Too Literally

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Adam Hanuszkiewicz, who was dismissed five years ago as director of Poland's national theater because of his activities in the Solidarity period, has been invited to the Ministry of Culture for talks about a new job.

Films blocked by censors since 1981 are being released, and some artists and writers who shunned government contact after martial law was declared are being asked to take tea with General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The growing courtship of artists and writers is one of several government initiatives that at the very least are intended to give the appearance of national reconciliation to foreign and domestic critics.

The more cynical Poles, and those most committed to the opposition, are advising skepticism. They say the Communists will never willingly relinquish

their control over who can say what to whom.

But there are many ordinary Poles who, however hesitatingly, are taking delight in the pronouncements of Alexander Krawczuk, a classics professor from Jagiellonian University, who as minister of culture for the last four months has been drawing much more from John Stuart Mill than from Marx or Lenin.

Mr. Krawczuk, who is not a member of the Communist Party, has, for example, declared that culture can only develop spontaneously and that its progress will not adhere to plan. At a recent news conference, he went so far as to declare that this country's prolific underground and illegal press was "a good thing."

These remarks harmonized to some extent with Soviet initiatives for openness, but they went far beyond anything heard in Moscow. They verged on an

endorsement of Poland's bootleg cultural industry, which produces hundreds of publications, books and tapes in clandestine workshops.

"I think it is good to have this second cultural realm," said Mr. Krawczuk, who is well known in the country as the host of television programs about life in ancient Greece and Rome. "I think people should publish in the second sphere and people should read these things."

His major complaint was that the underground press had not produced any masterpieces. "Most things published in the underground are light, even superficial," he said.

Asked whether, in light of his views of the clandestine press, there remained any justification for censorship, Mr. Krawczuk backtracked a bit.

"Perhaps I exaggerated what I said about the usefulness of the parallel culture," he said. "I am used to saying what

I think. I have been a professor for 26 years and a minister for only four months. You may accuse me of naivete."

As for censorship, Mr. Krawczuk declared: "It is not only modest, it is dying out. Many critical articles are published. What is censored are insults against our allies and the authorities." The last two terms are widely understood to mean the Soviet Union and Poland's Communist leaders.

"We are not happy about political censorship in this country, but in times of political conflict it is necessary," he said. "It is now receding."

Mr. Krawczuk said the authorities had been very lenient with the underground press, leaving its writers or readers unpunished. He was then asked why the printers, and those who distributed the materials, were subject to heavy fines and the confiscation of cars.

Since last September's amnesty of political prisoners, the size of fines for such

offenses has grown. The seven largest underground publishers have responded by forming an underground insurance company to protect against such losses, which they jokingly refer to as Lloyd's of Warsaw.

Mr. Krawczuk said such fines and confiscations were not a form of censorship but rather penalties assessed for tax evasion by the clandestine presses, some of which are enterprises employing as many as 200 people. He was then asked whether these enterprises would be permitted to operate unhindered if they paid taxes.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, interceded to say there were questions of commercial law covering the registration of enterprises.

On the issue of censorship, he said, it was a question on the border line of law and politics. In constitutional terms, he said, everything that was not expressly prohibited was permitted, but he added

that in practical terms the policy was evolving as the political situation eased.

The government has already increased allocations for culture by a third, released all but one of the films that were being kept from circulation because of their political content, and offered employment to theater directors who have not been allowed to run their own theaters since martial law was declared at the end of 1981.

But if the general tone set by Mr. Krawczuk has been conciliatory, he came down on the side of the hard-liners on an issue that, more than any other, defines the limits of cultural reconciliation. It concerns a letter of appeal by 62 literary figures for permission to form their own literary union.

These people, including some of the best-known writers in Poland, believe that they cannot in good conscience join in the official writers' union, whose members they largely regard as puppets

of the government, opportunists or collaborators.

As is often the case, the controversy touched off by the letter does not deal with the essential argument. Instead, it was stirred by a recent contention by Mr. Urban that the cause of the independent writers was harmed by the inclusion of Adam Michnik among the signers of the appeal. Mr. Michnik is a Solidarity union figure whose political essays and literary criticism are being translated in many countries. Mr. Urban said that Mr. Michnik was more of a political figure than a writer.

Mr. Krawczuk backed up Mr. Urban by saying, "Strictly speaking, Mr. Michnik has published only political essays, not belles lettres."

Mr. Michnik, who has written extensively on literary matters, said by phone from Gdansk that he wondered if Mr. Urban "was truly qualified to pass on who was and was not a writer."

BEIRUT: Extremist Group Says It Is Deferring the Execution of 4 Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign hostages in Lebanon would be released by extremist groups.

The kidnappers have never specified what prisoners they want released. An Israeli military officer said last week that some Arabs were being held in Israel and that others were detained in southern Lebanon by a predominantly Christian militia that has Israeli backing.

The handwriting in the Stein letter was authenticated by Mr. Stein's wife and by students and officials of Beirut University College, where Mr. Stein and the others were abducted two weeks ago.

The letter and a photograph of Mr. Stein were delivered to the Beirut office of a Western news agency at mid-afternoon.

Another group holding hostages, the Revolutionary Justice Organization, delivered a statement Sunday to the Beirut newspaper *Al-Nahar* accompanied by a

photograph of an American hostage, Edward Austin Tracy. The group claimed on Oct. 21 that it had kidnapped him.

The statement said the United States planned an air and sea landing in Moslem West Beirut to seize prominent leaders of Hezbollah, a group of pro-Iranian Shiite extremists, and swap them for foreign hostages.

The United States moved a naval battle group into the eastern Mediterranean off Lebanon after 11 foreigners were kidnapped in West Beirut in January.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization also claimed in its statement that Terry Waite, a negotiator for the archbishop of Canterbury, had carried a transmitter to pinpoint suspected terrorist hideouts for the American military attack.

Since Mr. Waite disappeared Jan. 20, there have been rumors that he is being held against his will. The Church of England has

said it could not confirm that or any of the conflicting reports that he is under arrest, was shot in an escape attempt or was seen in West Beirut or the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

"The rumors of a bugging device seem to us to be one of the most unlikely of all," said John Little, a church spokesman.

The police, meanwhile, said a car bomb killed at least 15 persons Monday and wounded 80 others in a Shiite neighborhood of Beirut.

Four other persons were killed and 12 were wounded in mortar and rocket duels between Palestin-

ian guerrillas and Shiite militiamen for control of refugee camps near the site of the explosion.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombing. Amal issued a statement accusing the Palestine Liberation Organization of engineering the explosion.

Amal militiamen have laid siege to the two major refugee camps near the blast site for more than two months. The Shiites are trying to prevent Palestinian guerrillas from rebuilding the power base they lost after the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

(AFP, AP)

ISRAEL: 'Evil Tongue'

(Continued from Page 1)

course, which was designed by Ms. Haral to ease the rudeness in Israeli society. She has taught Hebrew to children in various parts of the world, including Philadelphia.

The course involves no fancy computer software, but rather sets of old-fashioned flashcards and lessons describing 140 different social dilemmas and conflicts in a child's life.

Students up to the age of 14 pick the problems that interest them most. These include the headache of being proclaimed the "best friend" of someone and not truly requiring, the pain of routine Israeli bluntness in the classroom, where one's personal flaws can be openly described by a less sensitive person and the risks of always telling the truth when others can be harmed.

The children debate these points in small groups, and Ms. Haral notes that some of them shout. But others gradually discover the tool that language ideally is, in a discourse that tolerates differences.

Such moral approaches are at the heart of the use of language, according to Mr. Tropper, who notes that in Israel, an immigrant nation, Hebrew is a new language for many newcomers. They lack a sense of its nuances.

One lesson, with a cartoon, is built around the 1,700-year-old description in Midrashic literature that speech is like an arrow, not a sword. The children, after discussing their ideas about the simile, hear the ancient explanation: A sword, once drawn, can be put back into the scabbard when an aggressor has second thoughts. But an arrow flies out and cannot be recalled once one regrets the damage it might do.

GANDHI: Moves Draw Criticism, Even From Friends

(Continued from Page 1)

jitters arising from the recent border buildup of Indian and Pakistani troops. A partial pullback was agreed upon Wednesday, and both sides began removing troops from the border area over the weekend.

Most news commentary, however, suggested that in transferring Mr. Singh, the prime minister was giving in to pressure over the Finance Ministry's well-publicized crackdown on tax evaders. To many, Mr. Gandhi also seemed to be pushing a potential political rival out of the way.

Critics suggested further that Mr. Gandhi might have exaggerated the Pakistani threat as a pretext for the transfer, or even to get votes in state elections due next month.

Jaswant Singh, an opposition member in Parliament, said: "If you have a military situation like this and the response is cynical questioning, it reflects a loss of credibility."

Despite these problems, Mr. Gandhi has many political assets. No one has emerged who can challenge him inside or outside his party, and parliamentary elections are not due until 1990.

He can still claim credit for his conciliatory approach toward dissidents. He has achieved a firm alliance with the chief minister of the Moslem-dominated state of Jammu and Kashmir, a man once dismissed by Mr. Gandhi's mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi has also reached out to ethnic Gurkhas pushing for an independent state in the east, getting them to suspend their violent agitation for two months.

At a news conference, the prime minister was asked about charges that he yielded easily to pressure. "What government does not submit to pressure?" he replied testily.

He added, "We do not get pushed around."

"It is very easy to take confrontation on every issue," he said. "It is also politically very popular. But the fact is, that is divisive for the nation. What we have to do is give confidence in every section of our society that their problems can be solved within the constitution."

Defending his record generally, Mr. Gandhi pointed out that the economy was growing and prices were under control. His aides note that he draws huge, friendly crowds the minute he leaves the squabbling of the capital.

Still, by his own admission, Mr. Gandhi's "honeymoon" ended more than a year ago, and aides see

the recent criticism as more personal than before.

Once Mr. Gandhi was almost universally praised for bringing an outsider's approach to his job, tangle with bureaucrats and politicians and giving the system a shake.

Now the criticism is that he is high-handed, petulant and unable to delegate authority. He has shuffled his cabinet nine times in two years, and word has spread of his repeatedly dressing down of subordinates in front of others.

"It is a moment of grave danger," wrote Arun Shourie, a columnist close to Mr. Gandhi. "Among the people, the earlier enthusiasm that he will usher reform has given way to an apprehension that at this rate he will not be able to hold things together."

MARCOS: A New Conglomerate

(Continued from Page 1)

persuade some of the Marcos associates to strike a deal.

Only one such figure, Jose Y. Campos, has agreed, surrendering stocks and land titles covering more than 3,750 acres (1,520 hectares), and sharing information that speeded investigation on other financial matters.

Meanwhile, although no one has been jailed, the government has moved administratively against hundreds of Marcos associates. It has frozen the assets of many of them and placed 255 people, as of last month, on a list that blocks them from leaving the country.

Beyond the difficulties of recovering illegally obtained wealth lie the questions, both financial and political, of what to do with it once it is recovered.

In June, Mrs. Aquino issued an

executive order granting the commission the right to vote its sequestered shares.

The billions of dollars in holdings of Mr. Marcos and his family and friends make up part of the economic power that shored up his authoritarian rule.

Five families, including those of Mr. Marcos and of his wife, Imelda, are said to account for 60 percent of the companies under sequestration, and many of the other companies are believed to be held on Mr. Marcos's behalf.

Earthquake Strikes Crete

Reuters

ATHENS — A strong earthquake hit the southern Greek island of Crete on Monday but no injuries or damage were reported.

KEMP: Fewer Words for More Votes

(Continued from Page 1)

ply-side gospel of stimulating the economy by cutting taxes.

Mr. Rollins says he wants to limit Mr. Kemp to three or four central themes, but concedes he is not yet sure what they should be. "This is a time in the campaign for experimentation," said Jeff Bell, coordinator of the Kemp campaign.

Mr. Bell said that the supply-side issue for which Mr. Kemp is best known has lost its appeal with the Republican electorate "not because it's become irrelevant, but because it's become a cliché."

Mr. Kemp, 51, has already begun shifting his focus toward foreign

policy. Mr. Black believes that Mr. Kemp should make his mark in 1988 as the staunchest anti-Communist in the Republican race.

"That's been the most important theme in Republican party politics for the past 40 years," Mr. Black said.

In the past year, Mr. Kemp has been a vocal advocate of early deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative. And he has strongly criticized Secretary of State George P. Shultz and others in the State Department who, he contends, do not sufficiently support anti-Communist insurgencies around the globe.

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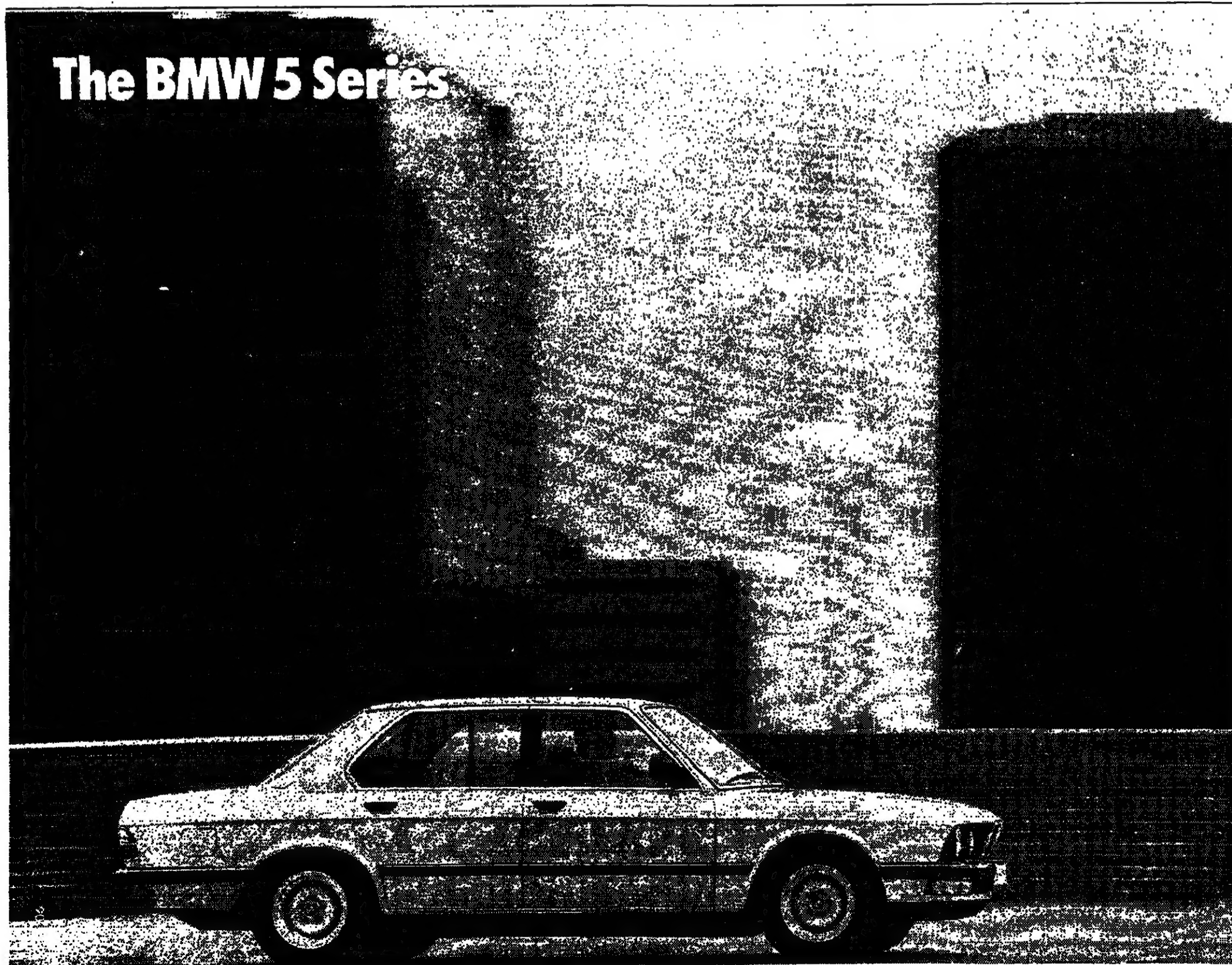
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Yugoslav A-Plant Restarted

Reuters

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia — Yugoslavia's only nuclear power plant, at Krsko on the Slovenian-Croatian border, resumed operations Monday after being shut down since Friday. A fault in the computer regulating the turbine shut it down automatically.



**Living further out
might not be so bad after all.**

That's it. Work's over for the day. Stress has been filed away in the bottom drawer. You can take off your jacket, loosen your tie, and look forward to going home. A 10 kilometre journey, a mere stone's throw.

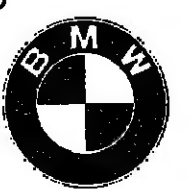
You get behind the wheel of your 520i and start up. As soon as you hear the deep-throated murmur under the bonnet, the thought strikes you. Why not make a little detour? Just a quick 20 kilometres through the soothing calm of the countryside. Every time your foot touches the accelerator, you can feel the silent power of the 129 horsepower, 6-cylinder engine. Pure pleasure.

Even the intrusive clamouring of the country road's cobbled surface is effortlessly swallowed up by the suspension. Before you, a tempting stretch of motorway and the unique, driver-minded BMW cockpit. No problems. Just clear information.

And while you're relaxing in your comfortable seat, you're totally aware of the classic 5 Series lines outside. You then turn into the exit road. The detour was once again too short, and you've left that special timeless feeling behind you, back on the road.

You promise that next time you're going to call it a day a bit earlier. At the office, that is.

Perhaps you too should take that trip down to your nearest BMW dealer and find out just how much fun you can have with the 520i.



The ultimate driving machine

[illegible]

	Div.	Vols.	PS	High	Low	Case	Open	Settle
20	17	13	15	15	15	15	15	15
21	17	13	15	15	15	15	15	15
22	17	13	15	15	15	15	15	15
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99	17	13	15	15	15	15	15	15
100	17	13	15	15	15	15	15	15

"We think the market's pattern will turn more ragged over the next few weeks, but renewed gains are likely in the spring," said Anne Gregory, in Merrill Lynch's Market Letter.

Diamond Shamrock was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing $\frac{3}{4}$ to 14%. Mesa Limited Partnership withdrew its offer to acquire the company after Diamond Shamrock's board rejected Mesa's bid and began a restructuring program.

BankAmerica was unchanged at 13%. After the market closed, First Interstate Bancorp Monday said it withdrew its \$3.2 billion offer to buy BankAmerica Corp. First Interstate lost $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$.

AT&T was the second-most active issue, edging up $\frac{1}{4}$ to 24.

IBM was third, falling 2 to 133%.

Among other blue chips, General Motors fell $\frac{1}{4}$ to 75%. Xerox rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 68%, and General Electric rose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 100.

Sears added $\frac{1}{4}$ to 46.

In utilities, Southern Co. fell $\frac{1}{4}$ to 27% and Commonwealth Edison was down $\frac{1}{4}$ to 36%.

Carter-Wallace climbed 4 to 125%. The stock has been strong recently amid optimism about the company's condom sales.

Reebok rose 1% to 30%. It said its order backlog at the start of 1987 was \$445 million, up from \$325 million a year earlier.

Prices eased in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Entertainment Marketing led the Amex actives, rising $\frac{1}{4}$ to 14. Wickes followed, climbing $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4%. Domtar was third, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ to 37%.

[illegible][illegible]

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Murdoch Clears Way to Buy HWT

Sydney — Rupert Murdoch cleared the way on Monday to take over Australia's largest newspaper group when he sold two television stations in Melbourne and Sydney to meet regulatory requirements.

The sale of the Channel 10 network has, in effect, assured the media magnate of control of the group, Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., after a two-month battle against rival business interests.

The sale came during the final stages of an Australian Broadcasting Tribunal hearing into his 2.3 billion Australian dollar (\$1.53 billion) takeover.

Under the tribunal's rules, foreigners are not allowed to control broadcasting interests, although

there are no such restrictions on the ownership of publications.

Mr. Murdoch, 55, who was born in Australia, became a U.S. citizen in 1983, which enabled him to acquire television stations in the United States. Mr. Murdoch has substantial media holdings in the United States and Britain.

Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. sold the television interests of Herald & Weekly to a publicly listed investment group, Westfield Capital Corp., for \$42 million dollars.

The Herald & Weekly takeover would give Mr. Murdoch control of about 10 metropolitan newspapers in five state capitals with more than 50 percent of Australian newspaper circulation.

The sale of the television inter-

ests also puts News Corp. out of reach of pending legislation that aims to restrict cross-ownership of newspaper and broadcasting interests in Australia.

The Sydney-based John Fairfax group earlier agreed to pay 320 million dollars for Herald & Weekly's other major broadcasting interests as well as dropping its rival 2.5 billion dollar bid for Herald & Weekly and all legal action against Mr. Murdoch's takeover bid.

Another bid for Herald & Weekly by Robert Holmes & Court, the Australian financier, was dropped in January.

Analysts said the effective price of Herald & Weekly, after sales and costs associated with the takeover, would be 1.5 billion dollars.

NTT Soars 200,000 Yen In First Day of Trading

Tokyo — Japan's biggest denationalization offer proved to be a runaway success Monday as investors thronged to buy shares of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone on their first day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, so few sellers materialized that an opening share price could not be fixed, brokers said.

At one point, buy orders totaled more than 1.2 million shares and outnumbered sell orders by nearly 40 to 1, the exchange said.

The bidding price of an NTT share rose by 200,000 yen (\$1,307) to 1.4 million, the maximum increase permitted. The scale of the offering was enormous: The value of the 1.95 million shares listed Monday was nearly one percent of the entire market's value.

Bidding will resume Tuesday and is likely to drive the price to 1.6 million yen, brokers said.

The initial public offering of 1.65 million shares was oversubscribed more than 10 times.

Clearing House For Euromarkets Reports Gains

Luxembourg — Central de Liquidation de Valeurs Mobilières, the Euromarket clearing house based in Luxembourg, reported Monday that its revenue increased 58 percent in 1986 because of a strong expansion of activity on international capital markets.

Revenue, defined as total transactions settled in the clearing system, increased to \$1.207 billion from \$762.2 million in 1985, it said.

Cedel's main shareholders include major European banks and some U.S. financial institutions. The clearing house makes its profit from earnings on short-term deposits as well as from fees for services.

The total value of securities deposited in Cedel's clearing system in 1986 rose 48 percent to \$156.3 billion from the previous year and consisted of 14,836 issues. The securities were held for 1,764 participants. Cedel reported that about 3.5 million transactions were settled last year.

The clearing house added that it planned to open a representative office in Tokyo later this year.

SEC Stance Is Said to Slow Trading Investigation

By Tamar Lewin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission is meeting increased resistance in its far-reaching investigation of Wall Street's takeover business, with many witnesses now invoking the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination and refusing to make deals for clemency.

The recent guilty plea by Michael Davidoff, who was the head trader for Ivan F. Boesky, was a

turning point, according to lawyers representing those under investigation. Mr. Davidoff pleaded guilty to a felony charge based on violations of his net capital requirements and faces up to five years in prison and \$250,000 in fines.

What made the case noteworthy, corporate lawyers said, is that these violations are not usually treated as felonies. Along with inadequate record-keeping, they are minor technical infractions over which almost any Wall Street professional could be charged.

"The Davidoff indictment caused great consternation because it makes people wonder whether the SEC has changed the ground rules," said Kenneth Bialkin, a corporate lawyer at Wilkie, Farr & Gallagher, who advises some persons touched by the investigation.

Mr. Boesky, Dennis B. Levine, the former merger specialist, and others involved in the earlier stages of the investigation cooperated with the government in an effort to win milder penalties. But defense lawyers said the SEC's tough stance

has made the people now under investigation less likely to cooperate, particularly where the Justice Department has already decided to bring charges against them.

The prospect of SEC civil penalties is far less alarming than the threat of criminal charges by the Justice Department, noted Ira Lee Sorkin, the former director of the SEC's New York office, now in private practice. Because the Justice Department can grant immunity or force testimony, he added, "if someone fears criminal prosecution, he is more inclined not to cooperate with the SEC, but to wait until the Justice Department gets the case, which is increasingly the pattern, and cut a deal then."

Gary G. Lynch, the SEC's director of enforcement, would not comment on whether investigators are encountering increased resistance.

"I think people are scared of making deals that involve a guilty plea when there's the kind of public outcry for general deterrence that there has been in this case," added John Siffert, who represents some clients connected with the investigation.

The SEC has been criticized for its settlement with Mr. Boesky, under which he agreed to pay a \$100 million fine and to plead guilty to only one felony count.

COMPANY NOTES

Ariadne Australia Ltd. agreed to reduce its shareholding in Renouf Corp., a New Zealand investment company, from 49 percent to 18 percent. Renouf said its deputy chairman, Bruce Judge, would increase his personal interest in the company by taking up 30 million shares through Judge Corp. at 8 New Zealand dollars (about \$4.40) a share. Renouf closed Monday at 7 dollars a share.

Falconbridge Ltd. sold its 49 percent equity interest in Western Platinum Ltd. of South Africa for \$75 million. Falconbridge said it would receive \$65 million at closing and \$10 million on Oct. 1 in exchange for its 5,929,000 shares in Western Platinum.

Gruppo Ferretti, the Italian agri-industrial combine, has bought a 98.7 percent stake in Companhia Industrial de Conservas Alimenticias, a Brazilian food concern, for \$135 million. It reported 1986 turnover of \$220 million and profits of around \$22 million, Ferretti said.

Hankel KGaA, a West German applied-chemicals group, has acquired two companies in Scandinavia from British Petroleum Co.'s BP Oil-Kompagniet A/S for an unspecified price. The companies are — A/S Kaskhunds Fabrikker in Denmark and AB Thor's Kemiska Fabrikker in Sweden — have combined net annual turnover of 14.5 million Deutsche marks (\$7.8 million).

Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. has bought from

PepsiCo Inc. the Pizza Hut chain restaurant franchise in British Columbia, Canada, and has agreed to acquire the chain in two Australian states for a total of 105 million Hong Kong dollars (\$13.4 million). Jardine already holds the Pizza Hut franchises for Hawaii and Guam.

Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co. of Japan has set up a joint venture in Baytown, Texas, with Exxon Chemical Co. of the United States to market compound polypropylene resin. The joint firm, Myten Polymers Inc., is capitalized at \$300,000.

Pangea Petroleum Co. agreed to sell a number of new common and convertible preferred shares to Harrington & Co. International Inc. for \$1 million in cash. Pangea, a California company, now has about 8.34 million shares outstanding.

Sanyo Electric Co. announced in Tokyo that it had developed the world's first translucent amorphous solar cell, which allows natural light filtration while generating electric power from solar energy. It could be used in home and auto windows, skylights and greenhouses, the firm said.

Unisys Corp. will close its semiconductor operations in Minnesota and move the work to California by the end of this year at a cost of 900 jobs, said the second-largest U.S. computer maker. Unisys was set up when Burroughs Corp. acquired Sperry Corp. last year.

ASIAN: Links With Dollar
(Continued from first finance page)

1986, is the largest U.S. deficit in Asia behind that with Japan.

In addition, East Asian exporters made major gains in the European and Japanese markets because their currencies were allowed to fall, along with the U.S. dollar, against the currencies of those countries. In some cases, this allowed East Asia's emerging economies to reduce their own chronic trade deficits with Japan.

There is a general reluctance in the region to relinquish these gains. Nor are officials anxious to allow currencies to continue appreciating if this means the loss of market share to a competing nation.

"The exchange-rate question has left the government very divided," said an investment analyst in Taipei. "And no one wants to move much further without some kind of coordination in the region."

At the same time, currency appreciation is increasingly recognized as a way to deflect trade pressure exerted by the United States.

Suppliers in Taiwan have begun to report falling year-to-year growth rates in their orders from U.S. buyers, according to local economists. But many analysts assert that a more or less permanent revaluation in such currencies as the Taiwan dollar will do little to reduce the growth of U.S. trade deficits in East Asia.

Because of its political situation, only Hong Kong has so far refused to alter its currency policy, which allows the Hong Kong dollar to move slightly up or down from a rate of 7.8 to the U.S. currency.

Pressure on the Hong Kong currency has intensified recently, reflecting speculation that this link would be removed or shifted.

But the government has intervened when necessary to maintain the exchange rate in the narrow band set for it in 1983, when Britain and China were negotiating the territory's future after 1997, when Britain's colonial leases expire.

HAVAS: Drops TFI Bid

(Continued from first finance page)

offering a management buyout. Others are said to be interested.

The deadline for candidacies is Feb. 23.

The sell-off is opposed by a majority of French people, according to recent polls, and has been attacked by the opposition Socialists.

Analysts said it could be politically damaging to the government, in contrast to the wide success met by the two previous denationalizations, of glassmaker Cio de Saint-Gobain and banking group Cio Financière de Paribas.

Finance Ministry officials and bankers said that Havas's withdrawal should not be "overdramatized."

They said that although there was considerable confusion surrounding the decision, other groups may come in and Hachette may increase its share.

Two private television stations, La Cinq and TV6, are also for sale after the government scrapped their franchise granted a year ago by the former Socialist administration.

A rightist press baron, Robert Hersant, is reported to have reached an agreement with an Italian television magnate, Silvio Berlusconi, to share control of La Cinq.

But bargaining and alliances for TV6 are still under discussion between several contenders, including the financier Sir James Goldsmith, the French entrepreneur Bernard Tapie, the public utility water company Lyonnaise des Eaux et de l'Eclairage, and Luxembourg's Cio. Luxembourgcoise de Télédiffusion.

EDS Is Joining Lucky-Goldstar In South Korea
The Associated Press

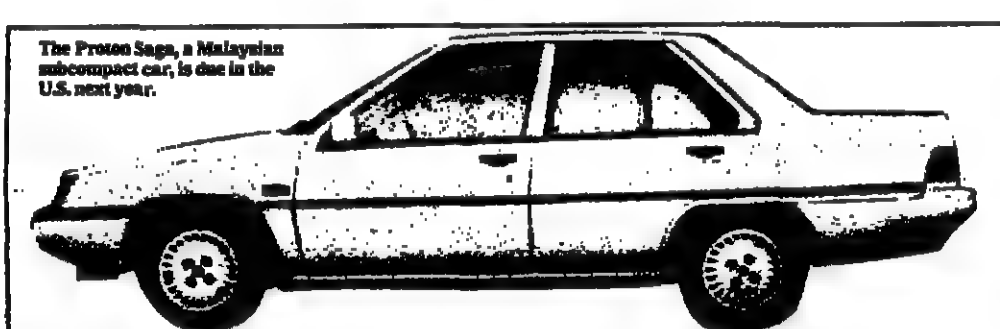
DETROIT — Lucky-Goldstar Group of South Korea and Electronic Data Systems Corp., a General Motors Corp. subsidiary, have agreed to sell information services to the South Korean market in a joint venture, Electronic Data Systems said Monday.

The joint venture, to be known as Systems Technology Management, will begin serving Lucky-Goldstar's 20 affiliate companies and hopes to add corporate and government customers.

Lucky-Goldstar is one of South Korea's largest business groups, with \$10 billion in revenue in 1985.

Systems Technology Management will take over all Lucky-Goldstar data processing, adding about 500 employees to Lucky-Goldstar's 55,500-worker payroll. EDS will contribute technical assistance and expertise in management and marketing, the company said. EDS has 45,000 employees in 24 countries and had \$4.4 billion in revenue in 1986.

EDS's Asian customers include Isuzu Motors Ltd. of Japan and Daewoo Motor Co. of Korea.



From Malaysia, Cars for Americans

Proton Saga to Join Imports From New Suppliers

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — Malaysia's Proton Saga, the first car to be imported to the United States from Southeast Asia, is going on sale in February 1987, joining a tide of inexpensive automobiles from the Third World and other non-traditional supplier countries.

These autos are threatening to take over the U.S. small car market from higher-cost producers — and better-paid workers — in the United States and Japan.

Industry analysts now expect that by 1990, new supplier nations will command at least 1.2 million small cars each year for export to the United States, providing low-cost substitutes for increasingly expensive Japanese subcompacts.

In total, 16.3 million cars and trucks were sold in the United States in 1986. Of that, 2.3 million were from Japan.

The Proton Saga is a Japanese-designed small car that is being produced in a new plant outside Kuala Lumpur by a joint venture between the Malaysian government and Mitsubishi Motors Corp. Workers make, on average, just over \$1 an hour.

The car will be distributed by Bricklin Industries, the company that imports the Yugo, the Yugoslavian subcompact introduced in the United States in 1985.

Bricklin said late in January that it was forming a company, Global Motors Inc., that would become the parent for the Proton and Yugo distribution operations.

The Yugo, which was the first car to enter the U.S. market from a non-traditional supplier, has suffered from its reputation for poor quality, and has not been very successful in the United States. But since the Proton is based on Japanese technology, industry analysts believe it will be of much higher quality than

New Foreign Offerings for the U.S.					
Company	Model	Country of Origin	Date of Introduction	Base Price	
Yugo	Yugo	Yugoslavia	Aug. 1985	\$3,990	
Hyundai	Excel	Korea	Feb. 1986	\$4,985	
Pontiac	LeMans	Malaysia	Jan. 1987	N.A.	
Volkswagen	Fox	Brazil	Feb. 1987	\$5,690	
Mercury	Tracer	Taiwan/Mexico	March 1987	\$7,925	
Mitsubishi	Precis	Korea	March 1987	\$5,195	
Ford	Festiva	Korea	May 1987	\$5,795	
Proton	Saga	Malaysia	Early 1988	\$4,990	
Chrysler	N.A.	Thailand	1988	N.A.	

N.A. Not available. Source: Company reports.

the Yugo, which is based on an outdated Fiat design.

Still, with both the Proton and the Yugo, Bricklin may soon become a dominant force in the U.S. distribution of the new breed of imports. Bricklin Industries is owned by Malcolm Bricklin, who failed in his brief attempt to build his own Bricklin sports car in Nova Scotia in the early 1970s.

With prices for the front-wheel-drive Proton starting at about \$5,000, Bricklin expects to sell 80,000 to 100,000 units in the car's first year in the United States, a spokesman said.

To be assembled by a Malaysian work force of 1,400 from parts kits sent from Japan, the Proton will basically be a copy of Mitsubishi's Mirage subcompact, which has already proven its worth as a solid, yet simple car for Third World nations to produce when they are getting started in the international auto market.

The Hyundai Excel, the South Korean car that took the United States by storm in 1985 with 169,000 units sold, was also based on the Mirage, through an agreement that gave Mitsubishi a 15 percent stake in Hyundai.

Ironically, Mitsubishi is starting to import into the United States the Korean-built Precis, which is made by Hyundai and patterned after the Excel. In turn, Mitsubishi is dropping its original Mirage from its U.S. car lineup.

But Mitsubishi is not the only major auto company sponsoring the rapid development of car making in the Third World. Indeed, most of these cars that will be entering the U.S. market over the next year will be sold under brand names of the major industrial nations.

Beginning this year, General Motors will import the Pontiac LeMans from its South Korean joint venture with Daewoo Motor Co.; Volkswagen will import the VW Fox from its Brazilian operations, and Ford will import the Ford Festiva from Kia Motors of South Korea and the Japanese-designed Mercury Tracer from its own plant in Hermosillo, Mexico.

Chrysler, which briefly negotiated with the Malaysian government about importing the Proton under Chrysler's nameplate, is now the only Big Three automaker without a supply of Third World cars.

ASIAN: Links With Dollar

(Continued from first finance page)

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Bangladesh Will Build Atom Plant Near Ganges

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Bangladesh plans to build a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant north of Dhaka near the Ganges River, Energy Minister Anwar Hossain said.

He told Parliament on Sunday night that the project has been approved by the government and would cost an estimated \$300 million to \$700 million.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND	
A: U.S. DOLLAR "CASH"	\$12.25
B: MULTICURRENCY "CASH"	\$13.24
C: DOLLAR BONDS	\$13.04
D: MULTICURRENCY BONDS	\$14.88
E: STERLING BONDS	\$11.21
F: DOLLAR-BEARING BONDS	\$10.00
G: YEN BONDS	¥101.00
H: EQUITY BONDS	£101.00
I: STERLING EQUITY	£10.79
M: U.S. EQUITIES	\$12.25
N: JAPANESE SECURITIES	¥100.00
O: GLOBAL EQUITIES	\$10.88
X: STERLING "CASH"	\$10.26
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW MOVIES 33			
Adams Russell	Amberly n	AmCath n	
Alvarez n	Beverly n	Chadwick n	
Bushnell n	Conrad n	ECG n	
Chito n	Overman n	GLC Corp	
ECoburn	Brat n	Waco	
GLKChen	Gump n	Kansas n	
Huels	Harvey n	LA n	
KayCoke with	KayCoke with	Phosphor n	
McNiece n	NEO ENR	Photo n	
McNiece n	Nicola n	TopProd n	
TII n	TPA Amer	Union n	
FD n	Telecom n	Union Corp	
Unifac n	VermAm n		

NEW LOWS 4		
Pacific n	Telecom	Unifac n

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS '84			
to 154	Adobe Sys 340	Alcan Ind 30	Alcoa Co 91
to 153	Aurion Inc 30	Almond Rly 30	Amcor Inc 30
to 152	Bent Pet 30	CB Ind 10	CA Incgr 30
to 151	Boeing 30	Com Rail 30	Chadwell 30
to 150	Carle Wdr 30	Cop 22 30	Ciba 30
to 149	Corbin 30	Cop 22 30	Ciba 30
to 148	Danaher 30	Disco 30	Comstock 30
to 147	Eaton 30	Flstone 30	Comp 30
to 146	Exxon 30	Gen 30	Comp 30
to 145	GW 37 30	Heron 30	Midland 30
to 144	Harco 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 143	Ingram 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 142	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 141	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 140	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 139	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 138	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 137	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 136	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 135	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 134	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 133	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 132	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 131	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 130	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 129	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 128	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 127	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 126	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 125	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 124	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 123	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 122	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 121	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 120	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
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to 118	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
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to 115	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
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to 113	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 112	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 111	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 110	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 109	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
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to 107	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
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to 48	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 47	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 46	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 45	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 44	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 43	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 42	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 41	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 40	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 39	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 38	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
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to 11	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
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to 9	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 8	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 7	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 6	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 5	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 4	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 3	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 2	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30
to 1	Int'l 30	Ind 30	Ind 30

Floating-Rate Notes

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Plunges on Baker Remarks

By William McBride

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The dollar plunged on foreign-exchange markets Monday after Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said that the U.S. government had not given up on efforts to push the currency lower.

The dollar closed at 1.8100 Deutsche marks in New York, down from 1.8625 DM at Friday's close. It ended at 152.15 Japanese yen, down from 154.45 on Friday; and 6.0275 French francs, down from 6.0200. The British pound rose to \$1.5275 from \$1.5075.

The fall reversed gains the dollar had made last week after weeks of decline.

In an interview on a morning television program, Mr. Baker said that no plans to meet had been made by the Group of Five industrial nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain.

Earlier in the day, currency market participants had bought dollars in the expectation that finance ministers would meet soon to deal with recent foreign-exchange tur-

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	1.8100	-0.0525
French franc	6.0275	-0.0125
Japanese yen	152.15	-2.30
Swiss franc	1.5275	+0.0200
British pound	1.5275	+0.0200

Source: Reuters

moil, traders reported. The dollar had also been rebounding in recent trading sessions because of indications that the U.S. economy was perking up and its huge trade deficit shrinking.

Mr. Baker's remarks badly undercut the positive attitude toward the dollar, traders said. Afterward, the U.S. currency slid more than 3 percent against the mark in a matter of only four hours.

"It was a wild day," acknowledged Sigrid Meisel, a currency specialist with Chemical Bank in New York. "It's the third time in the last 10 days that we've had a move of such magnitude."

Several observers traced the gyrations of recent weeks to expectations that leading industrial nations would step in soon with some kind of agreement to calm the markets. "It's a psychological uncer-

tainy," said Robert Hormats, a vice president of Goldman Sachs. "The markets are looking to government in a way to give some hint which way to go."

"My own instinct is a package deal is unlikely, but I wouldn't dismiss it," Mr. Hormats said.

The long-term view of the dollar will fall further remains entrenched, several observers said. Despite recent signs that the huge U.S. merchandise-trade deficit is shrinking, the prevailing view is that the dollar must come down further before substantial improvement will be achieved. The deficit was \$168.9 billion last year.

Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 1.8170 DM, sliding nearly 4 pence from 1.8555 DM at Friday's close. The U.S. currency fell to 152.55 yen, down from 154.43 on Friday.

The pound rose to close at \$1.5188, from \$1.5090 on Friday.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed earlier at 1.8630 DM, down from 1.8554 DM. In Paris, it was fixed at 6.1720 French francs, down from 6.1810. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5398 Swiss francs, down from 1.5683.

OECD Says U.S. Wealth Leads Japan

Reuters

PARIS — Americans are still the wealthiest people in the industrial world on the basis of output, and statistics suggesting that the Japanese are catching up are misleading, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in a report issued Monday.

The Paris-based organization said recent figures implying a narrowing gap in other countries' wealth relative to the United States only reflected the weakening of the dollar against other currencies.

"Although in nominal terms, some countries, especially Japan, have recently moved much closer to the United States, this narrowing of the gap almost entirely reflects an upward movement in the exchange rate converted into dollar prices inside Japan," it said.

OECD figures, calculating the relative gross domestic product of Western countries to take account of purchasing power as well as exchange-rate movements, showed that inflation-adjusted U.S. GDP rose to \$17,200 per capita last year from \$16,494 in 1985.

Japanese per-capita GDP soared in nominal terms to \$16,200 last year from \$10,997 in 1985, but remained static at 71 percent of the U.S. GDP level last year in inflation-adjusted terms, it said.

The OECD study ranked West European countries into three main groups according to wealth.

The wealthiest included West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Luxembourg, with per-capita GDP between 75 percent and 85 percent of the U.S. level, it said. This group was followed by Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Finland, with per-capita GDP between 60 and 70 percent of the U.S. level.

The least well-off group comprised Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain with per-capita GDP between 35 and 50 percent of the U.S. level. Italy fell between the middle and low group with per-capita GDP of about 57 percent of the U.S. level.

KOREA: Seoul's Strengthened Economy Is Basking in 'the 3 Blessings'

(Continued from first finance page)

cheap dollars, cheap oil and cheap

South Korea's currency, the won, is pegged to the dollar, meaning it has slid sharply against the Japanese yen in the past 16 months. That has given Korean export products — steel, videocassette recorders, cars — new competitiveness against Japanese goods on world markets.

Buyers thronged to Seoul during 1986 looking for replacements for Japanese goods that had suddenly become expensive. The result was a 27 percent rise in exports, to about \$34 billion.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' low prices greatly reduced the oil bill (the country has no significant energy resources), helping keep growth in total imports down. They rose only about 11 percent, to \$29 billion.

World interest rates remained relatively low in 1986 too. That gave South Korea a break on servicing the \$47 billion of foreign debt with which it began the year. Total interest savings over projected levels came to \$400 million.

Yet many economists feel that even without the three blessings, which are all gifts from the world economy that could be taken away, the economy was ready to do well, as a result of South Korea's low inflation and high savings rates, industrious workers and investment in strategic industries.

"They took some entrepreneurial risks," said Ajun K. Mathrani, general manager of the Seoul branch of Chase Manhattan Bank. "Those risks are paying off."

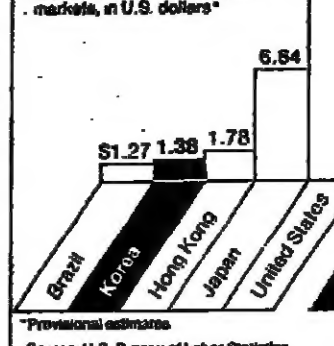
Cars are the prime example. South Korean companies have invested heavily in new factories for exports, despite a general feeling in the world industry that Japan and the United States would have overcapacity for the years ahead.

Last spring, Hyundai Motor Co. put the first Korean car, the Excel, on sale in the United States. By the end of the year, 168,000 of the cars had been shipped to the United States. Hyundai is gearing up to sell 250,000 more in 1987.

Daeew Motor Co., meanwhile, is to enter the American market this year with a compact called the LeMans, to be sold through General Motors. Kia Motors Corp., South Korea's third auto producer,

The Korean Advantage

A Low Wage... Hourly compensation cost for production workers in various markets, in U.S. dollars*



*Provisional estimates. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Source: Korea Employers' Federation

plans to sell a Festiva minicar through Ford.

The Koreans also have invested close to \$500 million in dust-free plants that make advanced microchips with 64,000- and 256,000-bit capacities. The companies pushed ahead despite declining world prices for chips, overcapacity and warnings that their quality would not be high enough.

In 1986, prices recovered and the South Koreans made strides on

quality. Their chips have gained market share abroad, although officials here say the production operations are far from being profitable so far. Still, the investment no longer seems so rash.

Part of the trade surplus has been put to work reducing the foreign debt underlying South Korea's industrialization. Gross foreign debt fell by about \$2 billion to around \$45 billion during the year. Less debt will mean less burden

on the economy. It also will relieve political pressure being applied both by the opposition and parts of the ruling party of President Chun Doo Hwan. Debt was running out of control, critics contended, and there was something wrong with owing so much to foreigners.

When the surplus with the United States was in the range of \$2 billion to \$3 billion, Korean officials used to make the argument that trade was really still in balance if military purchases and interest payments to U.S. banks were counted.

Last year's \$7 billion figure is too high for that questionable logic but officials argue that the surplus is not necessarily bad for the United States and its banks.

"That is the irony," said Nymun Jin, assistant minister of the Economic Planning Board. "To pay back our debt, we have to have a certain level of trade surplus with the United States."

Still, the government says it is making efforts to channel companies' purchases away from Japan, with which South Korea continues to have a large trade deficit, and toward the United States to help the overall trans-Pacific figures.

THE EUROMARKETS

Primary Sector Reports Busiest Day of '87

Reuters

LONDON — The primary sector of the Eurobond market had its busiest day of the year Monday, with the sterling sector reporting that issues totaling \$400 million were launched.

Dollar-straight bonds worth \$400 million were also issued.

In the secondary markets, dollar-straight bonds ended 1/4 to 1/2 point lower as U.S. credit markets fell back after a renewed decline in the dollar, dealers added.

Six sterling issues were launched, of which the most successful were two convertibles for British corporate borrowers.

ASDA-MFI Group PLC, a retailing group, launched a £100 million, 15-year convertible paying an indicated coupon of 5 percent and priced at par. An investor put op-

tion after five years will be priced to give the investor an annual yield to the put of about 9 1/2 percent.

The lead manager was Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. The issue finished at a substantial premium of 3 3/4 to 4 1/2 percent.

Baring Brothers & Co. launched a £60 million convertible for Redland Capital PLC, guaranteed by Redland PLC.

The 15-year bond has an indicated coupon of 7 1/2 percent and was priced at par. It was quoted at a premium of about 1 1/2 percent. Redland said the issue was being swapped into floating-rate dollars.

In the straight sector, four issues were launched, but only one finished within its total fees. "It's happened before, and it'll happen again," a syndicate manager commented stoically. "There are too

many borrowers rushing in at the same time."

The government bond market, which was firm in the latter half of last week, ended up to 1/4 point earlier Monday.

McDonald's Corp. issued a £50 million bond paying 10 percent over five years and priced at 101. Kleinwort, Benson Ltd. was lead manager and quoted it within the 1 1/4 percent fees at a discount of 1 1/2 percent.

Other issues, however, did not fare so well. Kleinwort, Benson's other offering was a £50 million, five-year bond for Banque Indosuez. It pays 10 1/4 percent and was priced at 101 1/4.

The issue was quoted outside the 1 1/4 percent fees at a discount of about 2 percent.

The OECD study ranked West European countries into three main groups according to wealth.

The wealthiest included West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Luxembourg, with per-capita GDP between 75 percent and 85 percent of the U.S. level, it said. This group was followed by Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Finland, with per-capita GDP between 60 and 70 percent of the U.S. level.

The least well-off group comprised Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain with per-capita GDP between 35 and 50 percent of the U.S. level. Italy fell between the middle and low group with per-capita GDP of about 57 percent of the U.S. level.

SAUDI: Toward a Market?

(Continued from first finance page)

banker said. "Unless you are an insider, you trade on a prayer and a song."

Saudi companies publish relatively sparse financial data. Thus, in the past, businessmen have bought Saudi shares to obtain a seat on the board. Capital gain from stocks was secondary.

In Kuwait, skepticism over the stock market has subsided, while Bahrain has passed legislation allowing its first stock exchange to be set up. Bankers say this could boost the Saudi stock market. They see as a natural target for purchases the long depressed banking sector, which does publish regular earnings reports. There is no price index for Saudi shares, but some banks' stocks have risen by up to 10 percent since mid-December.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1986 Revenue	1986 Profit	1986 Loss	1985 Revenue	1985 Profit	1985 Loss
Canada						
Macmillan Bloedel	1986: 5,422, 1985: 5,422	1986: 407, 1985: 407				
Revenue	1986: 5,422, 1985: 5,422	1986: 407, 1985: 407				
Profit	1986: 407, 1985: 407					
Per Share	1986: 0.48, 1985: 0.48					
United States						
Anheuser-Busch	1986: 2,100, 1985: 2,100	1986: 1,000, 1985: 1,000				
Revenue	1986: 2,100, 1985: 2,100	1986: 1,000, 1985: 1,000				
Profit	1986: 1,000, 1985: 1,000					
Per Share	1986: 0.34, 1985: 0.34					
Grumman	1986: 2,100, 1985: 2,100	1986: 1,000, 1985: 1,000				
Revenue	1986: 2,100, 1985: 2,100	1986: 1,000, 1985: 1,000				
Profit	1986: 1,000, 1985: 1,000					
Per Share	1986: 0.34, 1985: 0.34					
Hon. Ind.	1986: 2,100, 1985: 2,100	1986: 1,000, 1985: 1,000				
Revenue	1986: 2,100, 1985: 2,100	1986: 1,000, 1985: 1,000				
Profit	1986: 1,000, 1985: 1,000					
Per Share	1986: 0.34, 1985: 0.34					

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 a.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. Ctr. Net

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SPORTS

NBA West Wins All-Star Game in Overtime

By Roy S. Johnson
New York Times Service

SEATTLE — There was talk throughout the weekend about a storybook finish, as if the hero of pro basketball's annual playground game was preordained.

Sunday's was that kind of National Basketball Association all-star game, but with an unexpected protagonist. Tom Chambers, a versatile 6-foot-10 (2.08-meter) forward for the Seattle SuperSonics and a last-minute replacement for the injured Ralph Sampson, fueled a frantic comeback. He scored 14 of his game-high 34 points in the final period — and four in overtime — to lead the Western Conference to a 154-149 victory. His heroics came before a national television audience and a hometown crowd of 34,275 fans that was the second-largest in all-star history.

The emotions produced by Chambers' commanding performance eclipsed the original storyline. This was the final all-star appearance for Julius Erving, after five seasons in the American Basketball Association and 11 in the NBA, the Philadelphia 76ers guard is retiring at the end of the season.

For his contributions, which included four rebounds, two assists and four steals, Chambers was named the game's most valuable player. "I never, ever, thought this would happen," said the sixth-year pro from Utah who was playing in his first all-star game. "This is something dreams are made of. I can't believe it happened to me."

The game was sent into overtime when Rolando Blackman, the Dallas guard who was playing in his third all-star game, tied the score at 140-140 by calmly converting two free throws with no time remaining. The foul shots came amid a humorous scenario as Earvin Johnson shielded his close friend but opponent in this game, Isaiah Thomas, from harassing Blackman at the free-throw line.

"He was saying, 'Go go go,'" said Johnson, who had nine points, seven rebounds and a game-high 13 assists in what was a typical all-star effort for him. "It was all in fun."

Blackman finished with 29 points, including four in the extra period, and was second in the MVP balloting to Chambers, eight votes to six.

Moses Malone, the tireless rebounder of the Washington Bullets, was awarded one vote after a 27-point, 18-rebound

performance that included a tip-in of a miss by Kevin McHale, the Boston forward, with three seconds remaining that gave the East a short-lived 140-138 lead.

Erving, who will turn 37 in two weeks, finished with a flurry, scoring 22 points while adding four rebounds and five assists. He did have an opportunity to make a heroic exit when, after sitting out much of the final period, he came off the bench in the final minutes and converted a 17-footer with 38 seconds left that gave the East a 138-137 lead. But it was to be his final moment of glory in the game.

The victory by the West came after a defeat last year and was only its second in the last eight all-star games.

For much of the way, the game lacked the kind of electric atmosphere that had made previous all-star encounters so enthralling. It wasn't the players' fault. Everyone scored except Ales English, the Denver forward, who missed all six of his shots and almost all his moments of brilliance.

For the West, James Worthy, the Lakers forward (22 points, eight rebounds), combined with Johnson to give his team a 70-65 halftime lead, scoring eight points in the second period. Eric Floyd, the Golden State guard who was a first-time all-star, showed no jitters with a surprising 14-point contribution.

Even the soon-to-be 40-year-old Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, making a record 16th all-star appearance, evoked memories of his past dominance with 10 points, eight rebounds and two blocked shots, including an overtime rejection of Malone in which he grabbed the rebound and fended off opponents as his goggles were knocked from his face. "I sure enjoyed it," Abdul-Jabbar said later.

His hair opponent, Alcorn Olajuwon, the Houston center, pulled down 13 rebounds and blocked three shots before fouling out in the final period.

For the East, Thomas, a two-time all-star MVP, and McHale each added 16 points. The Pistons' slippery guard spoiled his performance with nine assists, while McHale added nine rebounds. Larry Bird scored a quiet 18.

But little of it seemed appreciated by the crowd until, with 5:09 remaining and the East leading by its largest margin of the game — 128-116 — Chambers swished a three-pointer to ignite a surge that altered the momentum.

Over the next 1:43, the teams tore up and down the court as if drag racing, and with 3:26 left the West trailed by 132-129.

Chambers is the league's 12th-leading scorer this season with a 23.4 average, and is known in the Western Conference as one of the sport's most well-rounded big men, a West Coast version of McHale. He scored seven points during that 13-4 run, giving him 11 for the period, many of them on the receiving end of Johnson's passes on a simple pick-and-roll play that worked to perfection.

"This was no fluke," said Johnson. "He knows how to play. He reads me so well it was like we'd been playing with each other for years."

Chambers credited Johnson for changing the game around. "When we went behind, Magic changed the tempo," he said. "I just took it from there."

With 2:01 remaining, Chambers brought the West to within one point, 136-135, on an 18-footer that brought an eruption from the crowd.

Olajuwon then gave the West a 137-136 edge with two free throws and, following Erving's final basket, Blackman missed the second of two free throws to leave the game tied at 138-138 with 24 seconds left.

Malone's follow with three seconds to go seemed to finish the West, but after a timeout, Blackman drove past two defenders along the baseline and was fouled by Thomas as time expired.

After Blackman's two free throws had tied the game, the West used the emotion of that conclusion to its advantage, scoring the first four points of the extra period and answering every East challenge.

The West increased the margin to 152-146 with 2:10 left on a rolling dunk by Abdul-Jabbar, and it proved to be too much of a deficit for the East to overcome.

"Actually," said Abdul-Jabbar, "I had a lot of fun out there. I was surprised."

The MVP award marked the first time the trophy had gone to a hometown player since Jerry West, the Lakers guard, won in 1972 in Los Angeles. The total of 303 points was the highest in all-star game history.



Charles Barkley of Philadelphia got both the ball and a facial while contesting a rebound with Houston's Alcorn Olajuwon.

Swiss Skiers, Superiority Confirmed, Take Sharpened Aim at Cup Honors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland — There seems no need for the Swiss to hold national Alpine skiing championships this year. They have just hosted them — the world championships — and were kind enough to invite top-notch outsiders to add an extra edge to competition.

Even then, Switzerland won all the women's titles and three of the five men's gold medals. With a 40,000 Swiss franc (\$17,000) bonus on offer for each gold medal winner, it was an expensive operation for the Swiss Ski Federation.

The men breaking their monopoly were overall World Cup tri-athlete Marco Girardelli, who won the combined, and West German Frank Würdli, the surprise winner in the slalom. The men's slalom was the only race in which the Swiss failed to take a medal.

The Swiss will now turn their attention to trying to sweep the top awards in the World Cup, whose season resumes this weekend. Pirmin Zurbriggen and Maria Walliser are ahead in their bids for the overall titles. Given the

dominance of its men's and women's teams so far — a combined 27 victories in 44 events — Switzerland is ahead of the pace needed to establish a World Cup record for victories in a season; France won 31 of 54 races in 1970. Since the men have 10 more races and the women 11, Switzerland is on a 40-victory pace.

For the second straight world championship, Austria went without a gold medal. And Austria is still looking for its first World Cup victory of the season (it has slipped to second place on the all-time World Cup victory chart, Switzerland having eclipsed it, 262-241).

It was hard enough for the Austrians at the 1985 world championships in Bormio, Italy, but the fall-out this time could reach Dieter Bartsch, the head coach. Yet the simple fact is that the Austrians, like the French who were once the class, and here were no more than also-rans, do not currently have the class factors to call on.

Girardelli is Austria's best, but skis for Luxembourg. He added to Austria's chagrin by winning a gold medal and two silvers here.

Austrian Roswitha Steiner, last year's first runner in the women's slalom, had only the 11th-best time on the second end wound up with the silver — ensuring a sweet finish for Switzerland's Erika Hess, who will retire at the end of the season after a decade at the top. Hess left with two world titles, having regained the slalom and won the combined for the third championship in succession.

The other Swiss heroes were, inevitably, Zurbriggen and Walliser. Zurbriggen surrendered the downhill and combined titles he won in 1985, but won both the giant and super-giant slalom golds. On both occasions Zurbriggen, the best all-rounder since Karl Schranz and Jean-Claude Killy, won from Girardelli.

Walliser, 23, went home without a medal from Bormio, but this time won the downhill and super-giant and the bronze medalist in the giant slalom. They were her first major titles. "I've been waiting for so long for this win," she said after the downhill. "I've never had much luck in the big championships."



TRIO OF DOUBLE WINNERS — Switzerland's Erika Hess, left, won the women's slalom and combined at the world ski championships; Pirmin Zurbriggen, took both men's slaloms, while Maria Walliser was the women's downhill and super-giant gold medalist.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Pavin Defeats Stadler in Golf Playoff

HONOLULU (AP) — Corey Pavin clinched a six-stroke comeback with a 20-foot (6.09-meter) birdie putt on the second playoff hole and successfully defended his title Sunday in the Hawaiian Open golf tournament. Pavin, who started the day six strokes back of leader Craig Stadler, ripped the Waialae Country Club course with an 8-under-par 64 that put him through 72 holes at 276, 18 under par. Stadler came to the par-5 18th in a tie for the lead and had a six-foot birdie putt to win outright. But the former Masters champion, who hasn't won in 2½ years, missed the putt and the playoff was on.

Both made routine pars on the first extra hole. On the next, both reached the green in regulation, with Pavin pin-high about 20 feet to the left and Stadler about 15 feet behind the hole.

After a delay to shoot away a persistent pigeon, Pavin rolled his putt into the hole; when Stadler missed, Pavin — who took the Bob Hope Classic three weeks earlier — became the first two-time winner of the season.

The sixth victory of his four-year PGA tour career was worth \$108,000 from the total purse of \$600,000 and pushed Pavin's tour-leading earnings to \$307,040 in only five 1987 starts.

Stadler, who played the final round in 70, collected \$64,800. Paul Azinger (a closing 70) was alone in third place at 271. Lanny Wadkins (68) and Larry Mize (67) were next at 272.

Mayotte Beats McEnroe in U.S. Indoor

PHILADELPHIA (Combined Dispatches) — Fifth-seeded Tim Mayotte erased a bitter yearlong memory Sunday by upsetting John McEnroe, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1, to win the U.S. Pro Indoor tennis championship.

"It's a tremendous feeling," said Mayotte, who withdrew from last year's final against Ivan Lendl because of a pulled stomach muscle that eventually sidelined him six weeks. "I was so disappointed last year. I felt I was playing the best tennis of my career."

Mayotte, 26, downed a struggling McEnroe for the first time in six career confrontations. He successfully attacked the net, and the No. 4 seed was unable to pass him. McEnroe, 27, didn't appear close to the form that propelled last year's 6½-month self-exile from competition to start a family and take stock of his life.

Mayotte had said earlier in the week that he was trying not to let last year's events interrupt his concentration. "But there is a little voice inside of me saying, 'Get back to the final,'" he said. He did, turning his back on memories of 1986 and winning his third pro title. (AP, UP) ... Turns his back on bad memories.



Tim Mayotte Turns his back on bad memories.

Quotable

Bill Sudeck, basketball coach at Case Western Reserve, on having scheduled his team into five winning tournaments: "Any time you put together a two-game winning streak, you get a trophy." (LAT)

Rod Laver, asked if he had ever played a tennis tournament in Orange, New Jersey, before: "I must have. I remember the bar across the street." (LAT)

SCOREBOARD

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

Atlantic Coast Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Wake Forest	11	11	.500
Duke	11	11	.500
North Carolina	11	11	.500
Virginia Tech	11	11	.500
Georgia Tech	11	11	.500
Florida State	11	11	.500
Wake Forest	11	11	.500

NBA '87 All-Star Game

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

NBA All-Star Results

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

NBA All-Star Results

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

NBA All-Star Results

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

NBA All-Star Results

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

Basketball

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

W	L	Pct.	W
Wake Forest	11	11	.500
Duke	11	11	.500
North Carolina	11	11	.500
Virginia Tech	11	11	.500
Georgia Tech	11	11	.500
Florida State	11	11	.500
Wake Forest	11	11	.500

NBA '87 All-Star Game

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

NBA All-Star Results

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

NBA All-Star Results

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

NBA All-Star Results

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

NBA All-Star Results

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

Hockey

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

W	L	Pct.	W
Wake Forest	11	11	.500
Duke	11	11	.500
North Carolina	11	11	.500
Virginia Tech	11	11	.500
Georgia Tech	11	11	.500
Florida State	11	11	.500
Wake Forest	11	11	.500

NBA '87 All-Star Game

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

NBA All-Star Results

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

NBA All-Star Results

(AP Wirephoto)

W	L	Pct.	W
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500
West	11	11	.500
East	11	11	.500

NBA All-Star Results

(AP Wirephoto)

19-19; 66.	Larry Nelson 32,400	73-66
up 50-57;	Albie DeLoach 32,400	74-66
44-5;	Lon Hickie 32,400	70-77
74-74.	Dave Thompson 34,720	71-77
sewer 44-	Mark Lye 34,720	72-66
del. Vir.	Barnhard Lanner 34,720	70-64
a College	Tom Wolfson 44,880	67-77
51.	Jay Don Blake 44,880	71-77
55. 100%.	Jack Ranner 44,880	66-77
	Bruce Unper 44,880	69-66
	J.C. Seoud 44,880	80-66
	Mac O'Grady 44,880	66-77
	Alvin Williams 72,000	73-66

